

COMMENT OF
THE DAY

Industry's Needs

THE disclosure by Mr Hui Ngok at Friday's opening ceremony of the Chinese Manufacturers' Union exhibition that in six weeks the Union collected 454 applications for new industrial sites (covering an area of over nine million square feet) may have come as a surprise to many. The figure, of course, represents a demand that has existed for many months. Shortage of sites and the high cost of available land have contained this demand and as Mr Hui points out, Kun Tong, the area presently being reclaimed for industry, is unlikely to satisfy existing needs.

But it is generally accepted that there is still much scope for new industry in the Colony and although the completed Kun Tong project will do much to accommodate both newcomers and existing industries that are too cramped in their present location, it is essential to look ahead and if possible to keep abreast of prospective demand. No reclaimed land will ever be wasted and it seems reasonably certain that many foreign manufacturers operating under quite severe restrictions and handicaps in other parts of the Far East and Southeast Asia will be looking to Hongkong with growing favour as their difficulties increase.

WISELY the CMU agrees there is a need to utilise available land prudently and it has accepted the idea that manufacturers must now be encouraged to follow the general architectural trend in this Colony by building upwards instead of outwards. Government—or at least individuals in Government—have felt for some time that industrialists are wasting valuable land by building sprawling factories. And the answer, they feel, is the "flatted" factory or a multi-story building accommodating a number of separate concerns or several units of one under the one roof.

One objection that might be raised against this plan is that it will act as a barrier to centralised expansion of individual concerns that are, say, crammed into two upper floors of a "flat". This type of accommodation may therefore appeal more to large factories which can easily and profitably utilise five or six storeys. The idea is a good one, however, and deserves careful thought both by the Union and individual industrialists.

IT might help Government plan ahead if the CMU and possibly the Chamber of Commerce and other interested organisations launched a survey to find out the requirements of local and overseas manufacturers planning to establish operations here. This survey might also attempt to assess among other things labour and capital requirements and the type of accommodation required for their industry.

As far as Kun Tong is concerned the Governor believes "it is better to complete the undertaking in a thoroughly competent manner, rather than jeopardise its success by carelessness through haste." There will be ready agreement with this assertion. But Government will probably find, as Mr Hui predicts, that by the time the project has been completed new demands will be pressing; and it would be unwise to mark time on the opening up of new land if there is ready evidence that it will be quickly absorbed and put to good use. The survey should provide this evidence. Planning can then be undertaken to fit the plans of industry.

FAURE'S CHALLENGING PROPOSAL

New Power For French Assembly

GENERAL ELECTION PLATFORM

Paris, Dec. 4. The Premier, M. Edgar Faure, today sounded the leitmotif of the coming elections.

He told an audience in his East France constituency that he would ask the new Assembly to start its career by making its dissolution automatic whenever it overthrew a government less than two years old.

"If my initiative in dissolving the Assembly helps to give more stability to our governments in future, I shall be proud of having put my name to the dissolution decree," he said.

M. Faure is on popular ground here. His action in dissolving the Assembly and his business has undoubtedly found an echo among the people of France.

Ten years of almost uninterrupted industrial, military defeat in Indo-China, scandals in high places and a succession of 21 short-lived governments have created a widespread wave of anti-parliamentary feeling in the country.

May Become Mandate

If this issue is taken up in the constituencies in general, the new Assembly may find itself constrained under mandate from the electors to adopt M. Faure's reform.

If that happens, the present election may well prove an important turning point in the country's search for fresh strength after the devastating effect of the two world wars.

Automatic dissolution of the Assembly when a Cabinet is defeated on a major issue before it is two years old is also a major plank in the platform of the Premier's chief opponent, M. Pierre Mendès-France.

The Lons-Le-Saunier branch of the Radical-Socialist Party adopted a resolution today expressing disapproval of the expulsion of Premier Edgar Faure from the party.

The resolution, which coincided with a speech made by M. Faure here today, assured M. Faure of the confidence and support of local party members.

Reds' Offer

The French Communist Party which has been urging an electoral pact with the Socialists formally proposed such an alliance in a letter published here today.

The letter was sent from the Party's central committee to the executive committee of the Socialist Party yesterday. In it the party executive attacked the system of electoral alliances (which awards all the seats in a constituency to allied parties if together they obtain 51 per cent of the votes).

But the letter said that in spite of all their efforts Communist deputies in the National Assembly had been unable to abolish the alliance system.

"We propose a party alliance between the Communist and Socialist parties in order to beat the forces of reaction," the letter said.—Reuter and France-Press.

Demonstration Against Clerics

Montreal, Dec. 4.

Police scuffled with members of anti-Communist organisations at Dorval airport here today when three dignitaries of the Russian Orthodox Church arrived here from Moscow at the invitation of the United Church of Canada.

Police tore down a banner which said "Red Church of the Servant State" but the demonstrators, most of them members of Ukrainian organisations, unfurled three others.

The three Russians—Archbishop Boris, representative of the Moscow Patriarch, Constantin Ruschitsky, rector of the Moscow theological seminary, and Father Anatole Gorbachov, inspector of the seminary—left the airport by a back entrance to avoid the demonstrators.—Reuter.

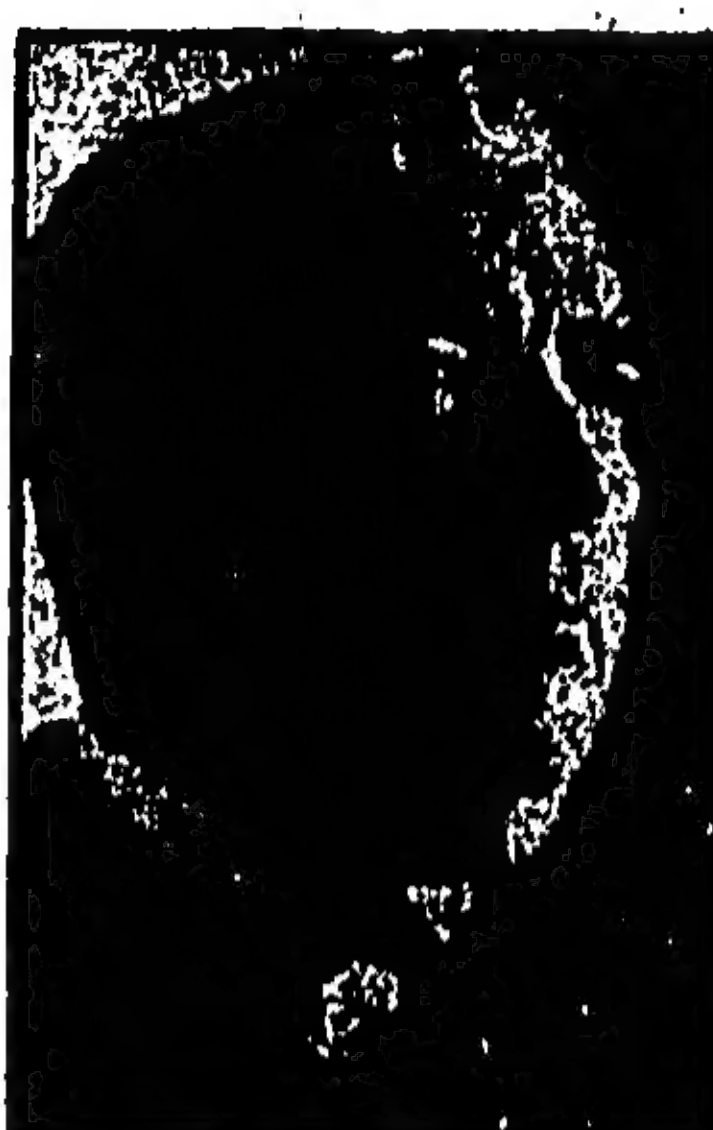
Menzies Strongly Tipped To Win Next Saturday

Melbourne, Dec. 4. Most political observers here predict that Mr Robert Menzies, Australian Prime Minister since 1949, will be returned for another three years in next Saturday's federal elections.

Mr Menzies, leader of the Liberal Country Party (Conservative) coalition, called the snap election on October 26 declaring that the government wanted a clear mandate on its economic policy.

It was believed in many quarters that the deciding factor in Mr Menzies' timing was an announcement by Dr Herbert Evatt, leader of the badly split Labour opposition, that he had been in touch with Mr Vyacheslav Molotov, Soviet Foreign Minister, on the Petrov espionage affair.

Mr Menzies had bitterly attacked Dr Evatt as a Communist supporter in view of the Labour leader's attitude towards the disclosures of Vladimir Petrov, former Soviet spy chief in Australia, who sought asylum.



MR MENZIES

The government is asking for a mandate to preserve Australian prosperity under a long-term, continuing economic policy and points to past performance as a guarantee of good faith.

Dr Evatt, whose party was ousted from power in December 1949, is promising an additional A£100,000,000 (80,000,000 sterling) in social services and other benefits if Labour is returned. He argues that any economic crisis is due to government mismanagement.

Mr Menzies, who has declared himself confident of victory, went to the country with an overall majority of seven seats in the House of Representatives. One well-known political correspondent today went so far as to forecast that the government might increase this to 30 in the new House.

Optimism among government supporters has been enhanced by the fact that Dr Evatt has been fighting a campaign on two points—against the solid Liberal Country Party coalition and against former members of his own party who broke away in a dispute over his leadership and formed their own anti-Communist splinter group.—Reuter.

Pianist Loses His Memory

Stuttgart, Dec. 4. Pianist Walter Gieseking has sustained a temporary loss of memory following the bus crash last Friday night that killed his wife, doctors said today.

They said he cannot remember events or things he said the previous day. But they stressed they are "convinced the loss of memory is not permanent."

The 60-year-old Gieseking's doctors refused to disclose whether he had been informed of the death of his wife, Anna Maria. But they indicated that if he had heard the news in his condition he might not be able to remember it.

They described his recovery as "normal" and said his injuries were serious but not critical. The German pianist's hands escaped injury in the crash.

The bus was carrying the Giesekings and 16 other passengers from Frankfurt's Rhein-Main airport to Ederingen airport near here. The same thick fog that grounded their Rome-bound plane cut visibility on the autobahn superhighway and the bus smashed into a bridge support at 75 mph.—United Press.

Deportation Likely For Red Suspects

Manila, Dec. 5. Five Chinese Communist suspects rounded up in Cebu City last November 28 will be recommended for immediate deportation before the Deportation Board today.

The five against whom deportation charges will be filed are:

1. Ong Suy-tin, alias Susan Kho Ong, 24, a former pharmacy student at the University of San Carlos in Cebu City.
2. Ong Suy-ong, alias Lim Lee, sister of Susan and second-year chemistry student at the same university.
3. Tan Piek-chen, alias Felisa Tan, 23.
4. Zosima Ong, alias Go Siok-king, 19.
5. Lim King-long, alias Chiu King-luk.

All five were implicated by Lao King-chu, 21, alias Rosita Lao, alleged leader of the Philippine Overseas Chinese Communist Party who was arrested by Army intelligence agents along with four others last November 28.

Colonel Ismael Lapuz, armed forces intelligence chief, said charges against the five Red suspects arrested earlier in Leyte and on Camiguin island had already been filed with the Deportation Board. Besides Rosita Lao they are:

Lim Yan-yang, alias Rosa Lim, 21; Uy Bee-jong, 20; Chu Bon-king, 21; and Go Ka-sing, former radio announcer of the Sun Ming broadcasting station in Cebu City.

Colonel Lapuz said the Deportation Board might set the hearing for the 10 cases from December 15 to 17.—United Press.

Murdered Teacher's Bag Found

Amlens, Dec. 4. The luggage and clothing of the murdered British school teacher, Janet Marshall, were found in the Somme Department in Northern France today, about two miles from the spot where she was found strangled on August 28.

Miss Marshall, aged 29, a tourist, was on route back to England by bicycle when she was murdered in a wooded area at Belloy-sur-Somme near here.

Since then the French police have followed several leads but so far have failed to find the murderer.

The luggage and clothing were found about four o'clock on Sunday afternoon by a French soldier on leave, who noticed a satchel caught up in a bush in a lonely spot far from the road.

Noticing that the label was in English, the soldier connected the satchel with the murder of Janet Marshall, and immediately informed the police in the village of Piquigny, who came at once to investigate.—France-Press.

Kidnapper's Wild Ride Ends In His Arrest

Chicago, Dec. 4. A 25-year-old knife-wielding kidnapper was captured today, and police began an immediate search for a young woman he admitted raping during a wild all-night ride in a stolen car.

Police identified the man as Patrick Dillon, a factory worker. He was seized as he entered his home on the South Side.

An all-out search was instituted earlier by Chicago and suburban police after Dillon forced five persons, including two women, into a stolen car and took them on a wild ride through the city's South Side and into the western suburbs.

Police said Dillon confessed to the entire episode as related by his victims. He was unable to explain any motive.

"I didn't know what I was doing," he said.

During the terrifying ride Dillon switched seating arrangements of his passengers twice and tried to force a mile victim to molest a second woman in the car.

Dillon said he could not remember details of the ride, but police held him for a complete statement.

SEARCH FOR WOMAN

He said he let his last passenger out of the car a few minutes before his capture. She boarded a bus and apparently headed for home, he said.

Police said, however, that the woman, Shirley Naddy, 29, had no known address and pressed a search throughout the South Side.

According to the account of one of Dillon's victims, Monte Anderson, 48, a cab driver, Dillon entered a South Side tavern brandishing a knife and forced him and the four other patrons into Anderson's cab.

Dillon assigned definite seating arrangements for all of them, ordering Anderson to take over the driving.

His other passengers were Robert Nelson, 37, his wife Marian, 38, and Riley Miner, 21, all of Chicago.

ON LONELY ROAD

The last two known to have left the car before Dillon's capture were Miner and Mrs Nelson, who were ordered out on a lonely road in a far western suburb after Miner refused Dillon's command to remove Mrs Nelson's clothing.

They were picked up by a motorist, who took them to the DuPage County Sheriff's office.

Anderson and Nelson, telling about the wild ride, said Dillon took over the wheel shortly after the ride started and headed south from the Chicago tavern. He pulled in to an alley, they said, telling them he had to see his wife.

Terrorists Warn Troops...

"WE WILL HIT MUCH HARDER"

Nicosia, Dec. 4. Terrorists in Cyprus today followed up a series of raids, in which eight British soldiers were injured, with a warning to British troops to expect "much harder and pitiless blows."

The terrorists, campaigning for union of the British colony with Greece, fired on a camp at Ayios Ambrosios, 20 miles east of Kyrenia, threw a bomb at a tavern in Nicosia, ambushed a military patrol on a mountain road 38 miles southwest of Nicosia, and threw a grenade at soldiers in one of Nicosia's main streets.

HURL GRENADES

In the raid on the camp, in which two British soldiers were slightly injured, the terrorists opened fire with automatic weapons from different directions and then fired grenades at troops of the first British of the Leicestershire Regiment, who were guarding the camp.

The Governor of Cyprus, Field Marshal Sir John Harding, today imposed the first mass punishment on a Cyprus village under the emergency regulations proclaimed eight days ago.

COLLECTIVE FINE

The Governor drove personally to the village of Lefkonia, 25 miles east of Nicosia, and told the villagers a collective fine of £2,000 sterling was being imposed as a punishment for the burning down of a post office yesterday.

"The mass fine will be paid by all the village's male inhabitants. A curfew has also been imposed on the village, which will remain in force until the fine is paid, an official said.—Reuter.

PI TO SEE SUN'S ECLIPSE

Manila, Dec. 5. An eclipse of the sun will be visible in the Philippines at exactly 3:30 p.m. On December 14, it was announced this morning by the Philippines Weather Bureau.

The annular eclipse is one in which almost the whole solar disc is completely obscured by the moon's shadow with only the sun's edge visible, giving the appearance of a gigantic "ring."

The December 14 eclipse, the Weather Bureau said, will last about two hours.—France-Press.

ONE PROPHECY WHICH DIDN'T COME TRUE

Cairo, Dec. 4. Egyptians did not fail to react to the prophecy of a Mexican scientist that Egypt's Nile delta "could easily become the scene of great destruction and devastation" on December 1. They passed the day betting whether the promised earthquake would show up.

It did not.

Dr Jose Mariano Ponton, professor in the University of Mexico, credited by Mexican scientists with making many successful predictions of quakes, storms and volcanic eruptions in recent years, had predicted an "intense" quake in the Nile delta on December 1.

Individual cases of panic were reported in some old quarters on the edge of Cairo, the 1,000-year-old city, where a quake collapsed now and then merely out of sheer Age.

Some families abandoned their homes and sought refuge in the desert near the Pyramids in picnic-like groups, carrying their food-baskets and pots with them.

PLAY TRUANT

Some children found in the prediction a heaven-sent reason to escape school for one day.

Some doctors reported imaginary cases of diseases which were basically nervous.

Newspapers, meanwhile, kept printing warnings by Egyptian geologists and Helwan Observatory officials warning that such prophecy was baseless.

Nevertheless fire brigades units were reinforced and put on the alert.

Thursday night came—the Saturday night of the Mexicans—with the sun still as stable as ever. Egypt became lighter and the tempo of weekend activities in town quickened.

DON'T wait until the last moment!
BUY your X'MAS GIFTS now & save while our sale is on!

FOR HER:—	USUAL	NOW
Heavy Brocade Silk Evening Jacket	\$45—65	\$20—
Pure Silk Emb'd Blouse	19—	14.50
	32—	27—
Pure Crepe Silk Nighty	32—	24—
Pure Crepe Satin Slip	27.50	18.50
Pure Crepe Silk Slip	22—	17—
Fur Plush Lined Heavy Brocade Silk Evening Jacket	145—	115—

FOR HIM:—	ONLY \$17.50 & \$18.50
Pure Silk Shirt	\$12— to \$14— 1/2 doz
Pure Linen Handkerchiefs	\$10—
Pure Silk Scarf	\$10—
Full size Pyjamas	\$6.50 pr.

AND MANY OTHER BARGAINS

The Shiny Embroidery Co.
8 On Lee Street, Hongkong, Tel. 2295
(Opposite the C.M. Post Office)

KING'S PRINCESS

TO-DAY



HOOVER: LIBERTY

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL 78371 KOWLOON TEL 60533

NOW PLAYING 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 and 9.40 p.m.



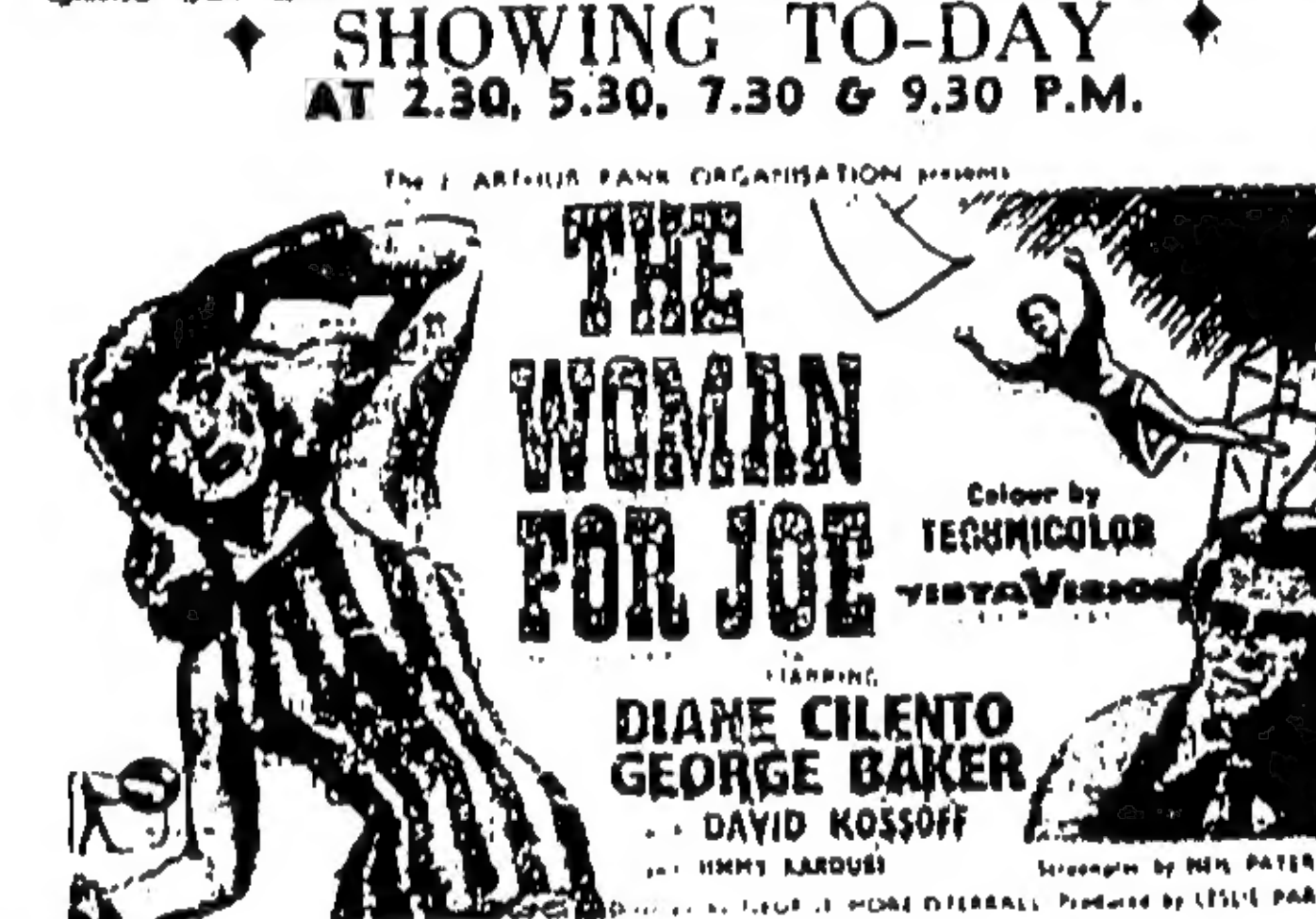
CONCERT PROLOGUE

by M-G-M SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

NEW YORK - GREAT WORLD

CAUSEWAY BAY TEL 78371 KOWLOON TEL 53500

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.



R O X Y & BROADWAY

SHOWING TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

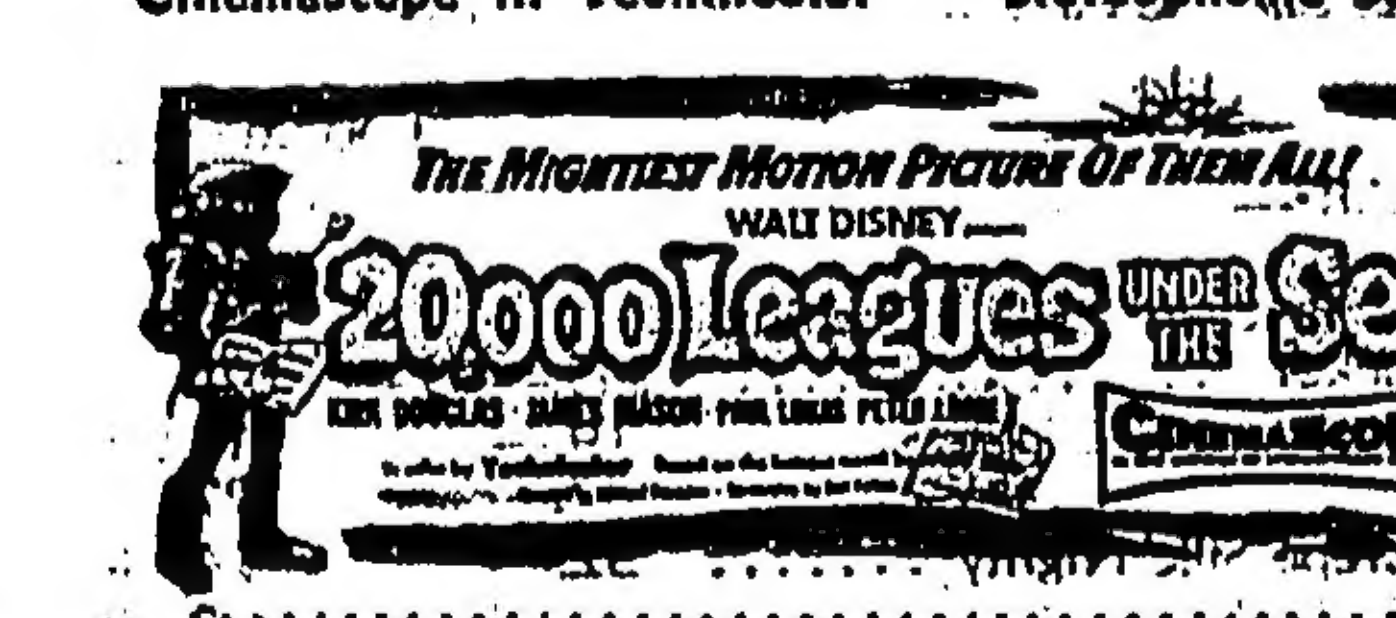


Starring Richard EGAN • Anthony QUINN • Jeffroy HUNTER Michael RENNIE • Rita MORENO

ORIENTAL

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

CinemaScope in Technicolor — Stereophonic Sound!



Commencing To-morrow: "TIGER BY THE TAIL"

POP



ATTEMPTS TO STOP VETO OVER OUTER MONGOLIA

New York, Dec. 4. The present session of the United Nations General Assembly, due to end this weekend may become known as the "membership session" if the present difficulties on the admission of 18 new members can be overcome.

The question of new members has been deadlocked for five years. Representatives are at present trying to avert the threat by the Nationalist Chinese to veto membership of Outer Mongolia, and thus upset the East-West "package deal" for the other nations.

This session will also go down in history as that from which the United Nations will emerge as a permanent body.

In addition to the membership question, the problem of disarmament and the deadlocked contest between Yugoslavia and the Philippines for a vacant seat on the Security Council remain to be settled.

Important Decisions

The two most important decisions taken by the Assembly so far concern the development of atomic energy for peaceful purposes and the study of the effect of atomic radiation on man and his environment.

Moves to set up a proposed international atomic energy agency were approved by the Assembly on Saturday.

It was decided to enlarge the group of eight nuclear powers negotiating the setting up of the agency to 13 by adding representatives to the Soviet Union, India, Brazil, and Czechoslovakia to those of Britain, the United States, Canada, Australia, France, Belgium, Portugal and South Africa.

The resolution on atomic force was unanimously adopted with the decision to set up a 15-

Yacht Club Portrait



Mr. Bernard Adams' portrait of the Duke of Edinburgh, painted for the Royal Thames Yacht Club. The portrait, which hangs in the entrance hall of the yacht club's clubhouse, shows the Duke in yachting dress at the rail of the royal yacht Britannia. — Reuterphoto.

'Mrs America' Leads Tour Of E. Berlin

Berlin, Dec. 4. Ninety Americans led by "Mrs America" today visited East Berlin on a US Army tour to underline the American right of free movement here.

"Mrs America," Mrs. Romona Deitemeyer, was escorted on the Army bus tour by Lieut. James T. McQueen.

It was the detention one week ago today of McQueen, two Congressmen and the wife of one of the Congressmen, that touched off a Soviet-Western dispute on the rights of the West in Berlin now that East Germany is sovereign.

No Quads

Three army buses spent 99 minutes driving through the Soviet sector of the city. The group stopped for 30 minutes at the Soviet war memorial where McQueen and three other Americans were detained by Communist police last Saturday.

There was no incident today as the three olive drab colour buses with American Army officers, enlisted men and civilians, toured.

"I had no quads at all," Mrs. Deitemeyer said. "If the US Army cannot protect me then who can?"

Mrs. Deitemeyer, attractive 35-year-old mother of five children, was chosen "Mrs America" at a homecoming contest in Daytona Beach, Florida.

One of the prizes she won is her present tour of Europe.

East Berliners waved in a friendly way as the buses drove through the East. Soviet soldiers and East German police paid no attention to the Americans.

McQueen pointed out to Mrs. Deitemeyer the spot where he was taken into custody at gunpoint along with representatives Edward P. Boland and Harold C. Osterberg and Mrs. Osterberg.

They were arrested on the grounds they broke an East

EMPIRE

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THRILL BLAST!

DILLINGER REACHED UNMATCHED HEIGHTS OF DARING RUTHLESSNESS



DILLINGER

Starring Life Story of the Most Wanted Outlaw of Our Times!

Edmund LOWE • Anne HEEFREYS

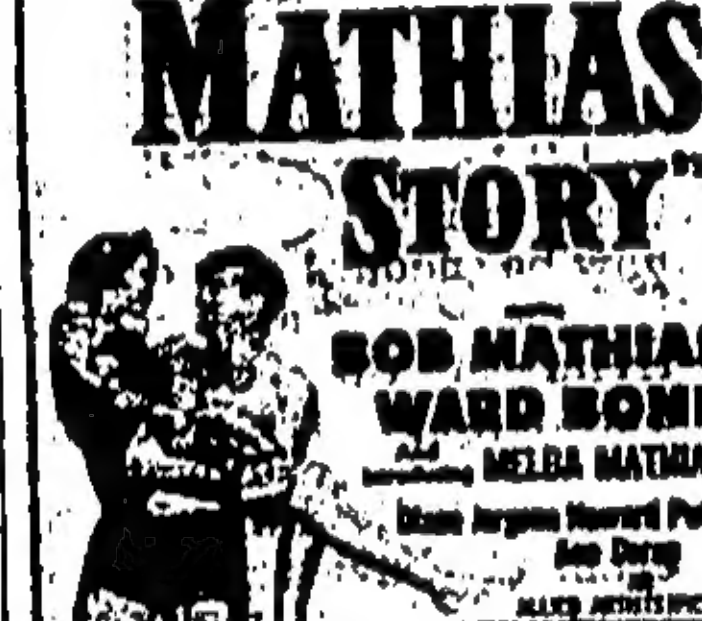
Commencing To-morrow



THE BOB MATHIAS STORY

BOB MATHIAS WARD BOND MELBA MATIAS

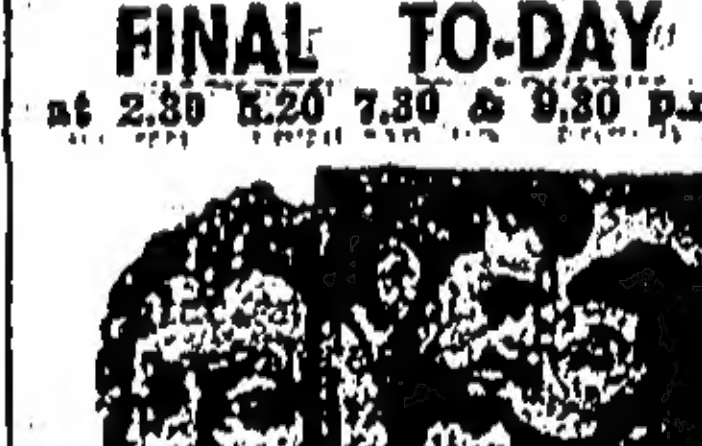
Commencing To-morrow



THE VIRGIN QUEEN

Elizabeth TAYLOR • Robert Taylor • George C. Scott

Commencing To-morrow



ON THE RIVIERA

Gene TIERNEY • Corliss CALVERT • Technicolor

Commencing To-morrow

Comet Paves Way For New Model

London, Dec. 4. Sir Miles Thomas, Chairman of the British Overseas Airways Corporation (BOAC) said in "London tonight" that the London-Sydney flight of a prototype Comet III aircraft had paved the way for a regular service of "Comet IV" in three years' time.

Sir Miles said the flight "foreshadowed the day, only a little more than three years hence, when the Comet IV may well be operating regular BOAC services on the 12,000-mile run between London and Sydney in a flying time of less than 24 hours and a total journey time of about 30 hours."

The prototype Comet III arrived in Sydney this afternoon after 24 hours and 43 minutes flying time, in several laps from London.

Press.

'Transition' In East Germany

Berlin, Dec. 4. East Germany is going through the transition period of social development, as defined by Lenin, according to a spokesman of the East German Communist Party Central Committee.

The transition period is the stage between capitalism and socialism, during which "markets, trade, and currency circulation are permitted for the construction of socialism."

Referring to East Germany, the spokesman said: "It is essential to consider the economic work politically, to understand that the sale of a pound of margarine is a political decision, and that we have over 10 million people who are dependent on the state."

Press.

QUEEN'S & ALHAMBRA

SHOWING TO-DAY



THE DIAMOND WIZARD

United Artists presents

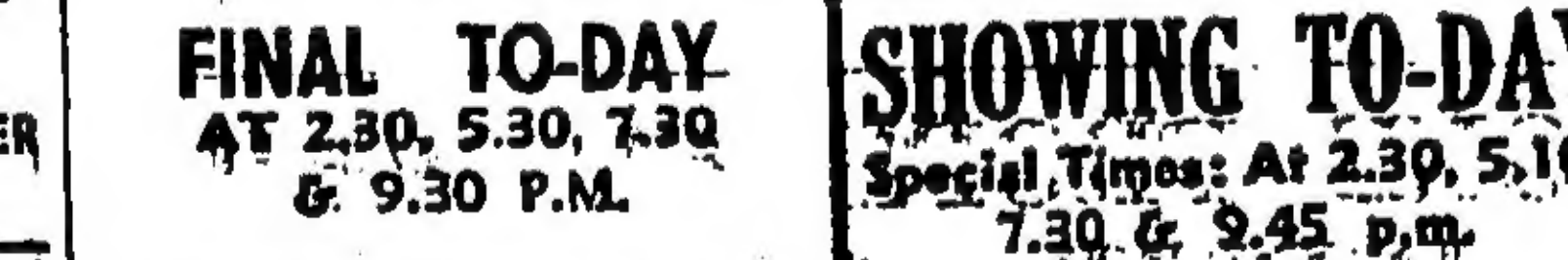
NEXT CHANGE

FINAL TO-DAY AT 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

CAPITOL RITZ

SHOWING TO-DAY

Special Times At 2.30, 5.10, 7.30 & 9.45 P.M.



20,000 Leagues Under the Sea

James Stewart • Paul Douglas • Robert Taylor

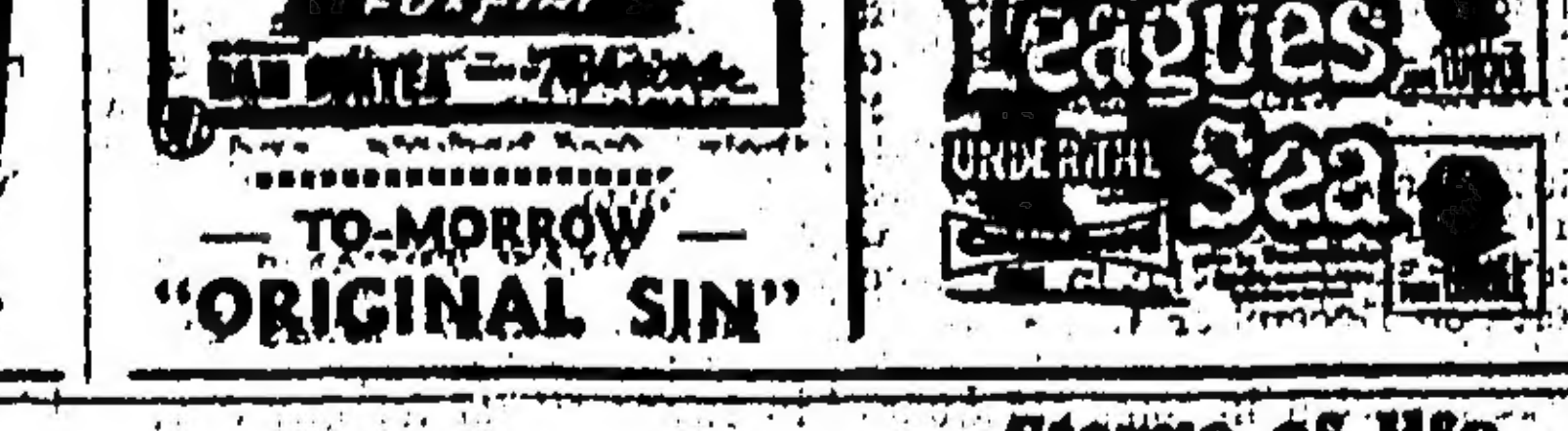
Commencing To-morrow

TO-MORROW

"ORIGINAL SIN"

Commencing To-morrow

POP



Slave of His

AND THESE RED TABLETS AS MEALS!

CHERRY HEERINGS

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

MADE IN AUSTRALIA

Soviet Pressure In Berlin

German Army Personnel Visit Gen. Gruenther

Scots Protest

Glasgow, Dec. 4. A PROTEST against the use of Scottish troops in Cyprus has been sent to British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden by the Scottish Nationalist Party, it was announced here tonight.

A resolution passed by the Executive Committee of the Scottish Nationalist Party, which met in Glasgow last night, said that in Cyprus, it would seem to be "undeniable" that Scottish conscripts are being used to deny "a civilised and intelligent community the right to decide its present and future fate."

The resolution went on: "There is an undue proportion of Scottish troops being used on overseas stations for this kind of police work" and complained that "should war break out," the conscripts would not be available for the defence of Scotland which, it said, the resolution, "is the only moral justification there can be for conscription in Scotland."—France-Press.

NAVIGATION AID FOR CARIBBEAN

Washington, Dec. 4. Democratic Representative J. Vaughn Gary said today that he expects Congress will be asked in January to appropriate funds for construction of a Loran chain in the Caribbean.

Loran is the newest electronic device for long-range aids to navigation and is used by ships and planes. Loran chains now exist in several locations, but this will be the first such chain in the Caribbean area, Mr. Gary said.

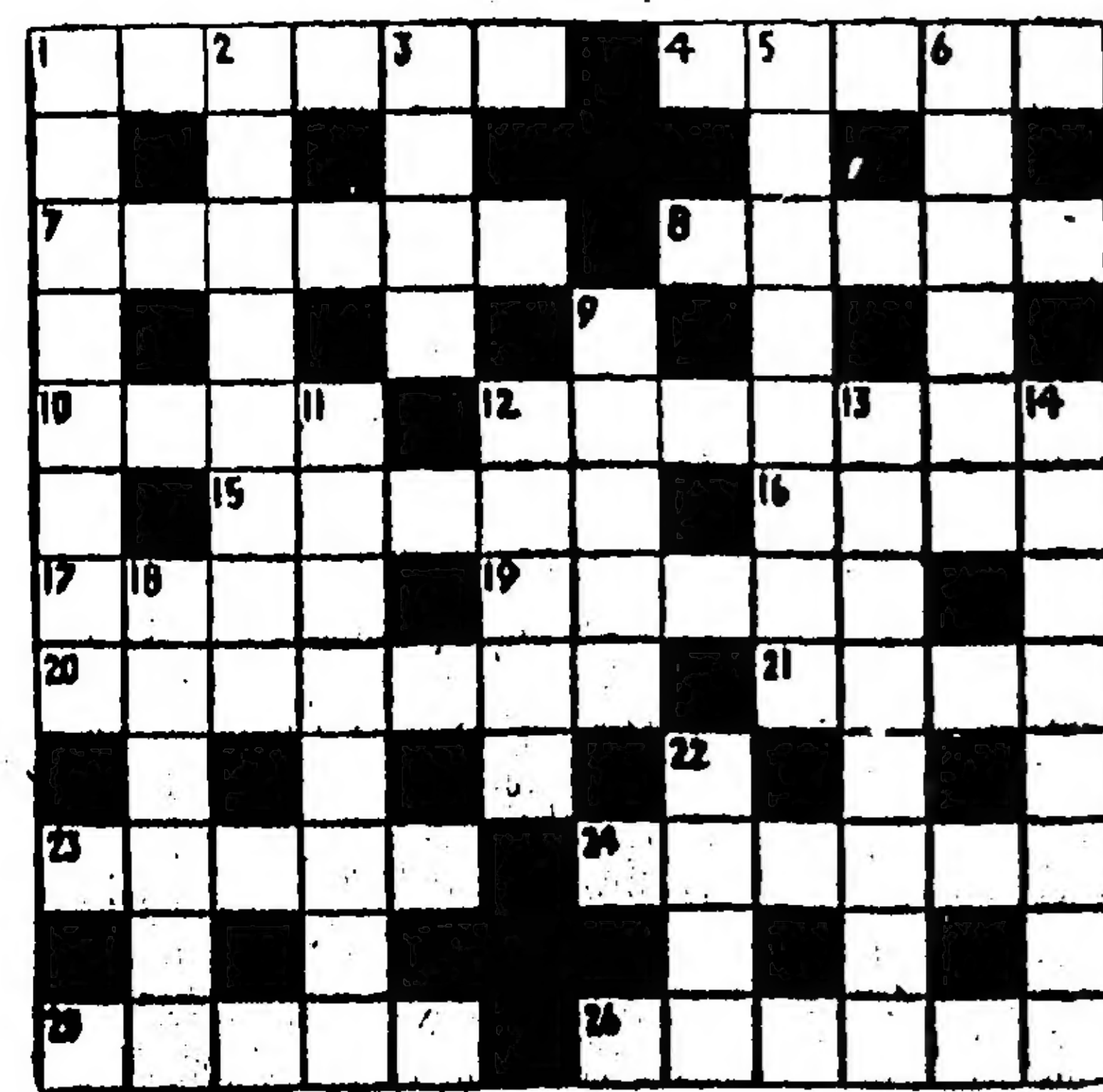
The Congressman is chairman of a House appropriations subcommittee which handles the funds for the Treasury Department and Coast Guard. He also is a member of the subcommittee which considers the foreign aid funds.

On Tour
He and Democratic Representative Alfred Slemanski accompanied several Coast Guard and Customs officials on a tour of the Caribbean area recently.

Rep. Gary said today that members of the trip group had spent most of their time looking into possible sites for the new chain on which construction is expected to start next year.

He said they also had met with various officials in the countries visited to discuss Coast Guard and Customs problems largely.—United Press.

A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 1 Remain united (8).
 - 2 Climb (5).
 - 3 Store room (8).
 - 4 Splendid (5).
 - 5 Settled an account (4).
 - 6 Prejudiced (7).
 - 7 Couch (5).
 - 8 Ancestor (4).
 - 9 Precious stone (4).
 - 10 Heavenly body (6).
 - 11 Legislator (7).
 - 12 Certain (4).
 - 13 Musical note (5).
 - 14 Bird (5).
 - 15 Saw (5).
 - 16 Nured (5).
- DOWN**
- 1 W. Indian songs (8).
 - 2 Virago (8).
 - 3 Dance (4).
 - 4 Fondles (8).
 - 5 Hang back (8).
 - 6 Of less importance (5).
 - 7 Swelling (8).
 - 8 Breakfast food (5).
 - 9 Placed (8).
 - 10 Spotted (8).
 - 11 Term (8).
 - 12 Book (4).

SATURDAY'S CROSSWORD.—Across: 1 Doubtful, 6 Terror, 9 Narrated, 11 Revealed, 13 Blue, 15 Repel, 16 Dared, 19 Ago, 22 Seasoned, 24 Submerge, 26 Channel, 25. Down: 1 Storm, 2 Crown, 3 Donated, 4 Cray, 5 Bared, 6 Fulle, 7 Ledger, 10 Refr, 12 Pagan, 13 Ancest, 15 Bower, 17 Bower, 20 Enemy, 21 Adult, 22 Bared, 24 Ago.

WESTERN GERMANY FORCED TO DEAL WITH COMMUNISTS

Bonn, Dec. 4. Russia's refusal to renew permits for West German barges plying to isolated West Berlin was regarded by British sources here today as an attempt to force West Germany into increased contacts with the Communist East.

A British spokesman said that his country would have to study carefully the Russian's notice announced yesterday that permits for the barges would have to be issued by the East German authorities. Hitherto, the British secured them from the Russians.

Since the Russians declared East Germany a sovereign state, they have tried by various methods to gain West German and Western allied recognition for the Communist "German Democratic Republic."

The East Germans are reported to have said that renewal of the barge permits would require contact between the East and West German Transport Ministries.

Technical Contacts
This is in line with the Russian thesis put at the Big Four Geneva conferences that the two German governments must get together themselves.

In fact, technical contact between East and West Germany exist—even between ministries—on matter such as trade. But these have hitherto not involved formal recognition by the West German Government or the East German Government, which is generally referred to here as the authorities in the Soviet zone.

Successful Tour Of Russia

London, Dec. 4. The first British acting troupe to visit the Soviet Union in 40 years arrived back here by air today wearing astrakhan caps and carrying armloads of tinned caviar.

Mr. Paul Scofield, who headed the 40-member troupe and played the role of "Hamlet," said the actors were mobbed by Soviet autograph seekers everywhere and were introduced to high-ranking officials such as Vice-Premier Anastas Mikoyan.

Mr. Scofield said Mikoyan was "charmingly witty."

Mr. Scofield said he was not able to find a toy pistol for his 10-year-old son in the Soviet Union. He added "They (the Russians) obviously do not want to encourage their children to play soldier."—France-Press.

The Communists are meanwhile continuing their threats against West Berlin in the East-West struggle over the status of the city.

The campaign started with the Soviet statement last Tuesday that East Berlin is part of a "sovereign" East Germany.

The East Berlin semi-official newspaper Berliner Zeitung announced today that West Berlin "lies in the middle of the sovereign German Democratic Republic" and called on them "to behave accordingly."

It stressed that "the situation has changed not only in world politics, but also in Berlin."

Here Alfred Neumann, Communist Party Secretary in East Berlin, forecast in a speech published today that the power of the "militarists and industrial lords in West Berlin... will not last."

New Pressure
He told workers meeting in East Berlin that his party's view was that "Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic."

This followed a declaration earlier this week by Herr Friedrich Ebert, Mayor of East Berlin, who said the party's aim was to overthrow the West Berlin City Government and "create democratic conditions in all parts of the city."

Under headlines such as "new pressure on Berlin" and "the year of nerves goes on," West Berlin newspapers today expressed fears that the Soviet Government's granting to East Germany of control over roads and waterways between West Germany and West Berlin might lead to measures endangering the city's economy and the lives of its 2,250,000 people.

But some West German politicians thought it possible that the problem of shipping permits could be settled by "purely technical" East-West German talks.

Such talks, they argued, had been held on inter-zonal trade and railway transport and would not include a formal recognition of the East German regime.

One West Berlin paper, Welt am Sonntag, said today that the West also held a trump-card in their hand on canal shipping.

Legal Fact
In Berlin, Herr Karl Eduard von Schnitzler, the chief commentator of the Communist East German Deutschland-Radio Station, said today: "Berlin is the capital of the German Democratic Republic. That is a geographical, political, moral, historical and legal fact."

He said it was amazing that the West seemed surprised that East German authorities acted according to this fact.

Commenting on the incident a week ago when two American Congressmen were detained for four hours in East Berlin because the army vehicle they used was in radio telephone contact with the United States Army Headquarters in West Berlin, he said: "The organs of the state will insist that all, whoever they are, obey our law."

If Americans drove through East Berlin and radioed West Berlin, "we will stop them."—China Mail Special.

Auckland, Oct. 4.
Fuel for a new power station under construction at Merber will come direct from a coal mine six and a half miles away by overland cable.

The station, which will meet the increasing power needs of New Zealand's North Island, will be operating early in 1958.



Embassies Join In American Xmas Pageant

Washington, Dec. 4. Fifty-six Embassies will join in presenting religious services and colourful folkloric programmes during the Christmas Pageant of Peace starting here on December 18, an official said today.

The two-week pageant will be ushered in at 10 p.m. when President Eisenhower pushes a button from his Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, farm to light the national Christmas tree.

Smithfield Exhibition Opens Today

London, Dec. 4. Overseas visitors, particularly from Commonwealth countries, are expected in their hundreds at this year's Smithfield Agricultural Show—the world's largest indoor show of its kind—which opens here today.

But officials are puzzled by the visit of two Russians.

A week ago, officials were advised by the British Minister of Agriculture that the Russians were coming to study Britain's agricultural methods.

Since then, nothing has been heard of them.

The Foreign Office knows nothing about the men—Mr. D. L. Lazovsk and Mr. V. S. Smirnov—and the Russian Embassy in London can shed no light.

"We are making inquiries," a Russian spokesman said.

Little business is at present being done with Iron Curtain countries. Of overseas exhibitors, Germany is the largest with 12 British exhibitors, generally speaking, fear no stiff competition from German products since they can outprice German heavy machinery, even in Germany, despite considerable tariff levies.—China Mail Special.

HITCHCOCK MISSED PARTY

Singapore, Dec. 4. Two hundred socialites entertained a cocktail party yesterday in honour of a man who wasn't there.

Film producer Alfred Hitchcock had been expected here from Calcutta on Friday, but nobody remembered to inform the film group who organised the party that Mr. Hitchcock and his wife had disembarked from their plane in Bangkok.

A dinner party scheduled for Friday for Mr. Hitchcock by film magazine Life was also cancelled.—United Press.

Anxious Eye On Teenagers

Baltimore, Dec. 4. So-called "love competitions" among teenagers in Northern Rhodesia are causing concern to parents and clergy.

The contests, which bring teenagers to the "winner" among their rivals, involve a series of drinking and betting parties, which social workers say are "very bad."

The contests, which are held in the evening, are said to be "very bad."

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German Army uniforms were seen for the first time last week at Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers in Europe—near Paris—when Lieut-Gen. Adolf Heusinger, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council, Germany, visited General Alfred M. Gruenther, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe. Gen. Heusinger is seen left chatting with General Gruenther. West Germany is now the 15th nation to be a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation.—Express Photo.

Ike To Bless Union Merger

Washington, Dec. 4. President Eisenhower will phone a greeting to jubilant labour leaders in New York tomorrow, giving the national blessing to Friday's merger of the American Federation of Labour and the Congress of Industrial Organisation into the largest trade union body in the "free world."

The greeting, from the President's farm at Gettysburg, will be relayed by loudspeakers to about 1,200 delegates from the two organisations, who meet in New York to celebrate the first convention of the new "American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organisation."

The long and carefully negotiated merger brings together about 16 million workers of 140 trade unions and brings to a formal close some 20 years of division in America's "House of Labour."

Bitter Warfare
At one time, the division led to vast jurisdictional strikes and other forms of bitter inter-union warfare which President Roosevelt made frequent vain attempts to end.

Individual unions in the new federation, several of them with more than a million members each will continue to deal separately with employers' organisations as they have always done.

But the united labour movement will now be able to mobilise nationally greater moral, political and financial support for individual trade unions in the collective bargaining of contracts and, if necessary, in strikes.—Reuter.

CUSTOMS SEIZE JEWELRY

Lahore, Dec. 4. Pakistan customs officials seized jewellery and women's garments valued at 40,000 rupees from two kinswomen of ex-Foreign Minister, Sir Mohammed Zafarullah Khan, today.

The women, whose names were not disclosed, were stopped by officials at the border post at Wagan when they were en route back from New Delhi.

Officials recovered jewellery valued at 25,000 rupees, said worth 15,000 rupees, and a receipt from a jeweller in New Delhi for four items which cost 9,547 rupees.

Earlier, the two women allegedly mislaid the amount of clothes and jewellery they were carrying when they entered India.—France-Press.

Calcutta, Dec. 4.
A suspected drug smuggler escaped into the desert near Calcutta when his tent was raided by anti-narcotics agents. He left 25 sacks of hashish and 100 lbs. of opium behind him.—Reuter.

Truman Upsets State Dept

PRIVATE POTSDAM PAPERS

Washington, Dec. 4. The State Department has run into unexpected snags in its efforts to get an early look at former President Truman's private papers on the wartime Potsdam conference, it was learned today.

The delay, together with the oncoming 1956 election campaign, has jumbled the Department's timetable for making public its Potsdam documents and raised a question as to whether they will be published at all. Officials said no final decision had been made.

Some time ago, the Department thought it would be permitted to look at the Truman files on the 1945 Big Three conference at Potsdam soon after publication of the ex-President's memoirs, which have started appearing in several publications.

But latest indications are that the Department's historical "task force" will not be permitted access to the papers until the Truman Library in Missouri is opened to the general public. This is expected to be some time next summer.

Hornets' Nest

The Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, and his aides have been pushing a Republican campaign to make public the papers on wartime conferences when the Democrats were in power.

State Department publication last March of the Yalta conference papers stirred up a political hornets' nest. Mr. Dulles was called before the Democratic-controlled Congress to explain how the Yalta papers had "leaked" and later were made public generally.

There is some suspicion in the State Department that Mr. Truman, an angry critic of Republican foreign policies, is in a hurry to co-operate with Mr. Dulles' historians. Mr. Truman was the top US representative at the Potsdam conference. Stalin represented Russia. Britain was represented by Winston Churchill and Clement Attlee.

Heavy Attack

State Department officials said they were seeking British clearance of some still-secret Potsdam papers which were of British origin. No effort is being made to contact the Soviets for any similar approval.

Mr. Dulles will have to decide whether he will open up another political row by publishing the Potsdam papers. Already under heavy Democratic attack, Mr. Dulles has asked Republicans as well as Democrats to avoid "partisan excesses" on foreign policy in the 1956 campaign.

The United Press was informed earlier this year by diplomatic officials that Mr. Truman would open his private files to the State Department. It was disclosed on Friday that permission had not been given. Inquiry was then made in Kansas City as to whether the Department would be given access to the President's Potsdam papers.

Mr. Truman's office replied: "His papers are not properly indexed. They will be next summer when the library is opened." It also said the former President did not object to having the papers made public, "but right now they are not properly catalogued."

Stalin's Pledge

Mr. Truman has written in his memoirs that the only secret agreement made at the 1945 Potsdam conference was a pledge by Stalin that the Soviet Union would carry out its previous commitment to join the war against Japan.

Although Mr. Truman's memoirs devote considerable attention to the Potsdam conference, the State Department still believes his papers would provide valuable information for the government's Potsdam papers.—United Press.

TV Viewers Faithful To BBC

London, Dec. 4. Over half the television viewers of Britain have remained faithful to the British Broadcasting Corporation, according to a poll taken recently.

The BBC, publishing the results of its poll tonight, said 56 per cent of its television audience were still faithful BBC viewers despite competition by the two-month-old commercial television, run by the independent television authority.—France-Press.

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CASIRIN

WORLD'S NO. 1 PLANT GETS READY

Towards The Eldorado Of Atomic Plenty

By CHAPMAN PINCHER

NEW power for Britain is about to be generated from the raging heart of a colossal uranium plant at Calder Hall, Cumberland—the world's first full-scale atom-power station.

Within a year this nearly completed £15,000,000 plant will be pumping electricity into the grid—electricity which will drive machinery, cook the breakfast, and heat the baby's bath water.

I have just inspected this 100ft.-high pile of tortuous tubes and concrete, which looks like the setting for a fantastic science fiction experiment.

AND I SAY: The people who waited that tampering with the atom could bring nothing but disaster should be made to eat the mud caked on the gun-boots of the 2,000 workers sloshing over the puddle-pocked site at Calder Hall.

Nor the known

LET me repeat, with pride: This is THE FIRST PLANT IN THE WORLD that will use fully tap the atom's power.

Comparing it with the tiny and over-publicised Russian plant is like comparing a super cinema with a magic lantern show in a village hall.

Britain built it—or, rather a handful of brilliant Britons did, proving that the scientists have more than the H-bomb to offer for their 10 years of labour.

Let us name them now—not the well-known atom figure-heads but the unknown men who have bent over drawing boards far into the night, have slogged about on the site in foot-deep snow, and have skinned their knuckles on concrete slabs.

The Men

TOP of the list is 39-year-old RICHARD VALENTINE MOORE, a war-time naval officer who won the George Cross for his daring in disarming German magnetic mines.

While working as a new boy at the Harwell atom station, Moore thought out the design for the historic plant which has been built on the chocolate clay soil of what was formerly Calder Hall Farm.

When money was tight for power experiments, because it was needed for atom bombs,

Moore devised a brilliant compromise. It was a plant which would produce both atomic explosive for defence and generate electricity for the grid.

There would be no mountains of coal and no railway sidings at this power plant. A few lorry loads of uranium rods would do the work of thousands of wagonloads of coal.

Millions

MOORE, helped by 51-year-old South African BRIAN GOODLET, and guided by the principle that in atom work it is better to be safe than clever, designed his plant in detail.

His dream will soon be contributing at least 80,000 kilowatts of power for homes and industry. And it will make a dreadful explosive, plutonium, which the men up here on this desolate bit of coast offhandedly call "plute".

On the success of this project the Government has staked a further £300 million in a bid to lead the world.

The man who has done most to put Moore's dream into its impressive reality is ANDREW YOUNG, a tough, ruddy-faced engineer who at 62 can leave most of his younger staff breathless as he strides over the bulldozed acres or climbs the maze of iron stairs.

Explorers

PACKING him now is LEWIS SIRETCH, a barrister turned technician, who at 38 is the first man to hold the job of manager of an atom power-station.

Exerting general control is HENRY DAVEY, an unsung administrative genius.

Seen from one viewpoint this weird new building looks like some land-locked ship. It is a fitting resemblance. For it will bear close relation in history to the exploring ships of the first Elizabethans.

These explorers of the second Elizabethan age remain in Britain, but their destination is still Eldorado—the Eldorado of atomic plenty.

And it is not without its dangers. When the first uranium furnace here is slammed into action in a few months' time it will be as radioactive as 500 tons of radium. These crusading atom men realise that in the cold cubes of concrete and 200-ton steel boilers now being swung into place by giant cranes lies Britain's best hope for future prosperity.

Atomic power can benefit Britain more than any other nation and these men are doing all they can to grasp the opportunity.

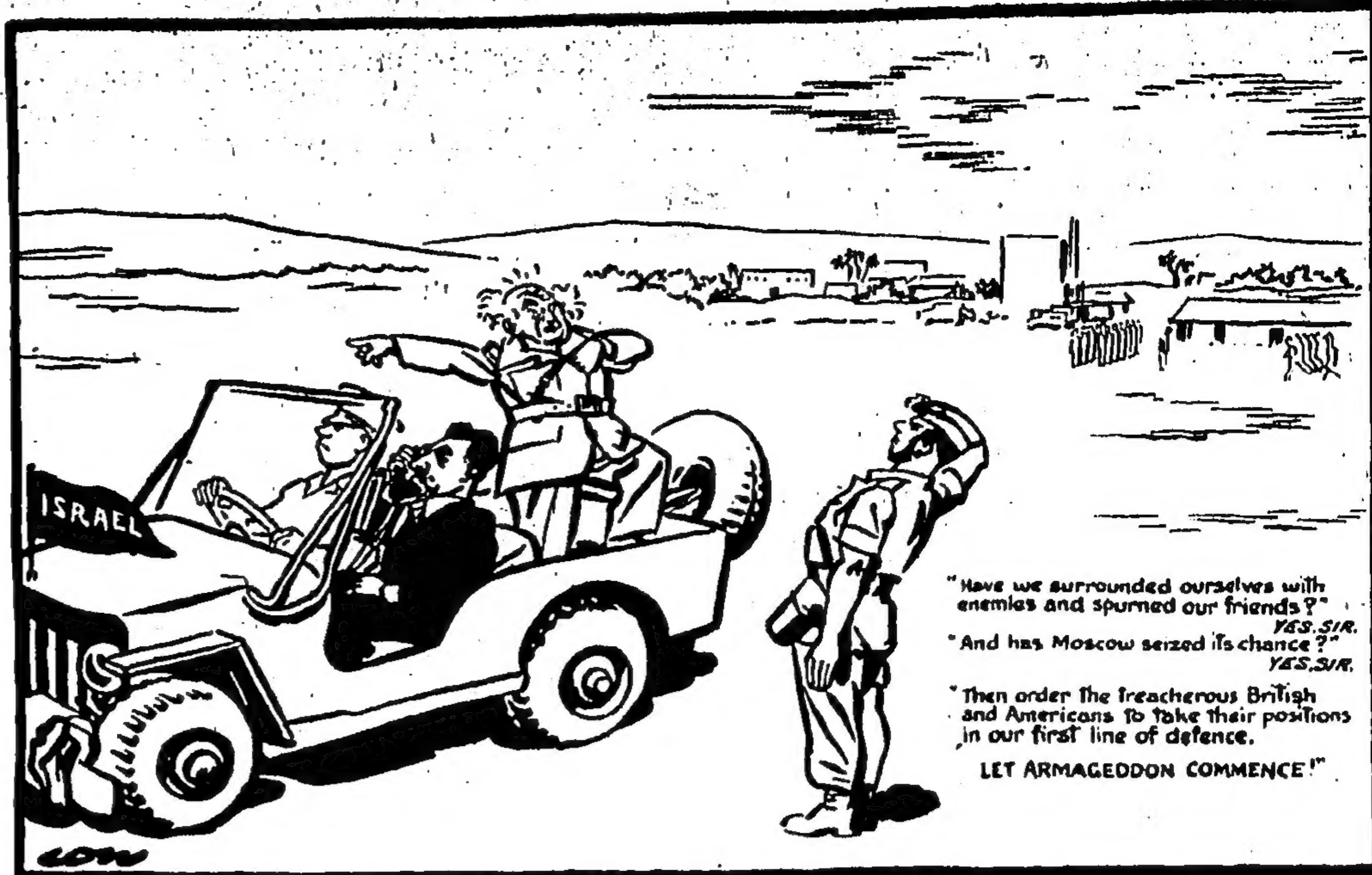
They are imbued with the conviction that the plant factories they are building will keep the peace through the deterrent power of the atomic weapons they produce, and make it bountiful through plentiful atomic electricity.

In short, they believe that the atom is much more likely to spell BOOM than DOOM.

AND I SAY: Surely, when the day comes for the button to be pressed to send the first surge of electricity into the grid the Queen herself should perform the ceremony.

The men up here have earned that distinction by their bold planning, unremitting effort, and quite astonishing enthusiasm.

TIP-OFF: Chalked on the innermost walls of the uranium furnace—which will soon be permanently sealed off—are some punter's tips for recent races. I hope they are allowed to remain.



HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE EAST

World Copyright by arrangement with the Manchester Guardian

The Frightened Girl Who Used To Be Queen

SHE FEARS KIDNAPPING, GROWING OLD, POVERTY

EX-QUEEN NARRIMAN, once the envy of tens of thousands of young women all over the world, today 22, is drifting aimlessly towards an uncertain future.

In her modernistically furnished third floor flat at Geneva—a starting point of her whirlwind romance with King Farouk five years ago—she is seeking to live the past, while apprehensive of what lies ahead.

I went to see her there and found the young former Queen of Egypt all but a bundle of nerves. Unhappy, lonely, and desperate.

Chain Of Problems

FOR a make-believe setting of bygone days, Narriman has surrounded herself with large silver-framed photographs of Farouk and of her 3½-year-old son, Faud, too, whom she is not allowed to see.

A coloured picture of herself in a frame bearing the Royal Egyptian crown and vases filled with tall red roses provide touches of regality in a strange contrast to the zebra-skin covered armchairs and low, off-white furniture.

Thus lives Narriman with her entourage of three—a secretary.

By
FREDERICK SANDS

cum-bodyguard, a lady companion, and a maid.

They occupy two communicating flats with eight rooms, of which one is furnished as a nursery for a child that is never there.

Fearful of the future, and to reduce the hours of brooding to a minimum, Narriman seldom faces daylight before the afternoon.

A friend of the ex-Queen at Geneva said to me: "Narriman wants what she cannot have, and what she has she doesn't want. So she tries to sleep and forget."

More than anything else Narriman wants Farouk to take her back. And she says so quite frankly, admitting that to have left him was "my first big mistake."

Sometimes, in moments of her greatest despair, she sits for several hours facing her favourite photograph—at shows Farouk standing behind her under a large palm tree—as if to convey her innermost yearnings to him by way of mental telepathy.

She sees in this her only salvation—and the solution to an endless chain of problems she cannot otherwise solve. Yet she knows that there is little real chance and that her best hopes amount to no more than wishful thinking.

"After all," she said to me, "I must face the fact that I am still married to Dr. Nakhif (her second husband) and he refused to give me a divorce."

Why does Narriman fret so much? "I fear the future," she says. "And by that she means the return to her humble surroundings in Egypt either to the man from whom she is seeking divorce, the man she said she only married for convenience, or, alternatively, to live with her own middle-class family in Cairo."

For the one thing to which Narriman cannot blind herself are the limitations of her funds, which she has gambled against a life of comparative luxury in the hope that "something will happen" to straighten out her affairs.

But after one year—since her return to Europe in October 1954—her hopes have greatly diminished and her spending, estimated by her own lawyer as "in the region of £3,000 a month" has brought her close to the end of the line.

Permanent Fear

BUT those are not all of Narriman's fears. She is no less afraid of growing old and of losing the good looks which once made her the Number One beauty of the Arab world. Today Narriman spends many hours engrossed in film magazines and the glories of the world—just comparing.

She still sees herself as embodying the best of Lollobrigida, Marilyn Monroe, and Grace Kelly, her favourite stars.

And for reasons only known to Narriman, she lives in a state of permanent fear of kidnapping.

Perhaps only a reflection of her vanity, Narriman, who as Queen of Egypt was under constant guard, today sees herself as just an ordinary person only because there are no burly plain clothes men to follow her very steps.

Her appeal for "protection" to Swiss police when she came to Switzerland last year was politely rejected, whereupon Narriman was quick to finance



EX-QUEEN NARRIMAN

her protection from her own pocket in engaging a permanent bodyguard of her own.

Admitting that she might be kidnapped and taken back to Egypt, Narriman hurriedly broke up a recent holiday at Beirut, Lebanon, and fled back to Switzerland after only four days.

This happened, according to her Swiss lawyer, M. Jacques Gervais, when Narriman heard that her husband had obtained a court order in Cairo which compelled her to return to him.

The news was published in a local Beirut paper four days

after Narriman's arrival in the Lebanese capital, where she went on a month's visit to her uncle, Moustafa Sadek.

"Panic-stricken, she left for Switzerland immediately, because she feared that, being so close to Egypt, she might be kidnapped and taken back," Mr. Gervais told me.

For a time after she had lost "everything"—her husband, her child, her country—Narriman maintained that the one thing she still retained and valued the most was her hope.

TODAY SHE SPEAKS OF HOPE NO LONGER.

STACEY (The Paleface) MEETS STACEY (The Walking Sky)

TOM STACEY, the Explorer, now living in Canada, reports a strange encounter for anyone who has ever seen a film about Red Indians...

IMAGINE yourself swinging into an Indian village, cram full of swarthy braves who perform daily war dances, waving tomahawks... and would you expect to come out attached to your scalp? Believe me, my friends, Paleface Stacey had the sweetest-est experience when he crept into Caughnawaga (pronounced Gargana-wargo), second biggest Red Indian settlement in Canada, on the St. Lawrence River.

But jolly my knees, from the moment I set foot in this picturesque wooden village overlooking its swirling rapids, I found myself among the gentlest lot of gentlefolk I ever met on my travels.

Not only was I the first tourist of the season, but right beside the tall lineoleum teepees (kind of elongated wigwam) which marked the start of the 12,000-acre reservation was a bar with the sign "Stacey's Restaurant."

HOW IT STARTED

Whom do you expect to see behind the counter in Stacey's Restaurant? Why, a very nearly full-blooded Mohawk Iroquois Indian by the name of Walking Sky Stacey, dealer in non-alcoholic beverages, beadwork and furs, light meals to 11 p.m., telephone Melrose 7-2212 ring three.

Walking Sky was a squat chap in jeans and sandals. His colour was a rich reddish brown, his nose finely curved, his hair black as a crow.

You could have knocked him down with one of the turkey feathers out of the headdress of the dummy brave who stood in the corner (full kit in cloth or leather \$7, rubberoid tomahawk extra) when he discovered he had one of his own clan in the shop.

It turned out that back in 1740, following a raid of this very tribe of Mohawk Iroquois, an American colonist named Stacey and his wife stopped an arrow each.

A small, squawking Stacey was strapped to a papoose board and borne back to camp to become an Indian in all but name and colour. As Walking Sky Stacey, whose mother's line was less pure-blooded than his father's, explained: "I'm Indian on my Stacey side."

NOT IN TOWN

Before you could say Hiawatha just about all the Staceys in this lazy, do-nothing village had assembled in Walking Sky's to greet me. They included Mrs. Walking Sky, and two other squaws, dressed in jeans and tartan skirts—just like their husbands—bar the pomps.

A number of other Staceys were not in town. They were out working on bridge-building the favourite occupation of the Mohawks. We toasted the absent Staceys.

Someone said I ought to meet the biggest man in the village, Chief Poking Fire. He had been elected for the two year term, and amounted to something quite important among Canada's growing population of 150,000 redskins.

Chief Poking Fire, seated in a rocking chair upstairs in his living-room, was listening to hill-billy music on the radio. He did not look much like an Indian, I thought, with his white skin, freckles, and turned-up nose—more like Sir Winston Churchill.

In spite of his looks the chief was a strong proponent of Indian culture. In the corner of the village he had set up an Indian "museum," marked by a plywood totem pole. It was there he led (as the notice said) "War dances every afternoon at 4—you will never forget it."

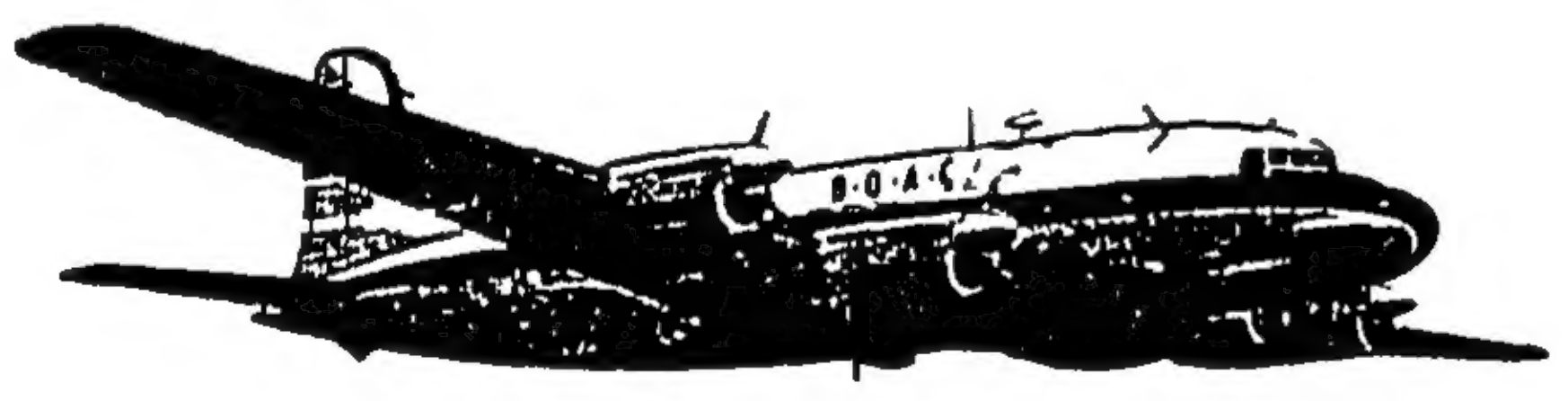
SECOND-CLASS

Over our hominy soup, made of maize boiled up with ashes, turnips, and cabbage, Poking Fire apologised for not offering me beer. "We're only second class citizens, you see," he said.

An Ottawa decree, grading them thus, has forbidden the sale of alcohol to Indians, who also have no vote. In place of these curbs, Indians on reservations are carefully protected: free medical care, employment aid, and exemption from all taxes, tolls, and American visa restrictions.

They made a relaxing comparison the easy-going Staceys. But I had begun to wonder if the virile strain which had produced some of Canada's finest lawyers, doctors, and architects would not soon be hushed out of these non-alcoholic second-class citizens.

I mean—somebody offers you something for nothing, you take it. But that's not the way to develop very masculine citizens. There must be a proverb about it. A man without these qualities is a weakling.



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Equality For Women—Finnish Style!

By Lance Keyworth

I STOOD aside to let a group of housewives board a No. 8 tram in Helsinki. Suddenly I was winded by an elbow in my stomach. The women certainly got on and I waited for the next tram after being almost trampled underfoot.

The above incident took place in the rush hour in the "bad old days" of 1946-47 when everyone was war weary and there was less public transport than today. And now? Now the story is still the same, and the man who gives up his seat in a tram or bus to a woman is an object of curiosity so that you will hear the passengers whisper "as they

gaped at him: "Must be a foreigner!"

It is not that the Finnish male is lacking in courtesy. It is just that his womenfolk have dinned it into him that they want a land where equality of the sexes really prevails, and he has decided to accept this liberally.

Finland was the first country in Europe to give women the vote—in 1906—and that was the year when Finnish men were permitted to vote for the first time by their then Russian overlords.

Almost all schools in Finland are co-educational. The majority of married women go out to work. But when the husband comes home he puts his feet up and reads the evening paper while the wife gets the

dinner ready. Foreigners are always amazed to see the heavy work undertaken by Finnish women—brick-carrying, street-cleaning and hard factory work.

It is not surprising that Finnish women have believed themselves to be eligible for any job but that of an ordained clerk in holy orders. This particular exception has aroused the public interest lately. A short time ago Miss Liisa Rippe, a Helsinki University graduate of theology, applied for ordination.

There is nothing in Finnish church law that specifically forbids female persons, but hers was the first case actually to arise in the eight centuries. It was referred to the episcopal chapter.

For a week her application and the question by the centre were front page news in the

country. The letters-to-the-editor columns had seldom been so lively. But it took one of Finland's 80 women M.P.s (out of 20) to remind her sisters that the priesthood was not the only profession banned to them.

This lady, who is Minister of Education in the present Government, remarked on Miss Rippe's case: "One must say that it is an odd situation, we have in our country when a woman cannot be ordained but nevertheless can be Minister of Education and even under her the Archbishop have, as is the case now."

The Minister of Education, Mrs. Tyne Leivo-Larsson, said that there are some archaic laws which are still valid and govern the employment of women. For example, Finnish women cannot be provincial governors, they cannot join the police force, and they cannot work as railway brakemen. The last point is closed to them because women's dress is not suitable for this kind of work.

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word and religious titles. Our win-
dow display at the Alexandra House
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SCIENCE & ENGINEERING

Gas Turbine Power For Industry And Shipping

BRITISH DEVELOPMENTS IN THE PAST TEN YEARS

By GEOFFREY WALLER

Former author of the gas turbine section of the "Oil
Engine and Gas Turbine," and co-author of "The
Gas Turbine Manual," both published in London

Since 1945, more than 100 different designs of non-aircraft gas turbine ranging in output from 30 horsepower to 35,000 horse-power have been developed in various parts of the world, the biggest individual contributor being Britain, with a total of over 40 projects in hand.

These turbines have been applied to a wide variety of duties, including electricity generation, gas and liquid pumping, compressed air supply, marine propulsion and railway locomotion. They have chiefly been of the internal combustion type, burning light or heavy oils, natural or process gases, tars, coal, peat or sawdust, but a few have derived their energy solely from the waste heat of industrial plants such as gasworks and chemical works.

Because most of the develop-ment effort on industrial gas turbines has been confined to the post-war years, there is a tendency to assume that these engines are based on the well-known "jet" of the aircraft world. In point of fact, all the essential principles of the combustion turbine were patented by John Barber, of Nuneaton, England, in 1791. The first working gas turbine was demonstrated in France in 1905, and, during the 1930s, a Swiss concern marketed a number of high-performance gas turbines of modern layout. This activity preceded the first flight of a jet-propelled aircraft by several years.

Under the stress of the 1939-46 war and the uneasy peace that followed, vast resources were turned to jet-engine develop-ment, and a whole new field of gas turbine technology was opened up. Much of the work

Safer Landings For Aircraft

AFTER 10 years of re-search and collaboration with the Royal Aircraft Establishment the firm of Pye Ltd, Radio Works, Cambridge, is now manu-facturing an electronic de-vice which enables a pilot to bring an aircraft in to land safely in bad weather by using his instruments. It is called the Pye Instrument Landing System (I.L.S.).

With its help, a pilot can be brought from a distance of up to 30 miles from the airport to within 150 feet of the runway lighting system. From that point on he makes his landing normally. The I.L.S. is there-fore of value in conditions of bad visibility during the day or night such as low cloud, mist or rainstorms, though it is not suitable in heavy fog unless used in conjunction with some other aid.

In effect, this new device provides the pilot with "steering information" which he inter-puts on his instruments. A transmitter at the airport sends out a continuous signal which is picked up by the aircraft giving the pilot a path down which he can fly, losing height steadily, until his aircraft arrives over the airport approach directly in line with the centre of the run-ways. During this operation there is no verbal communica-tion with the ground.

Using the I.L.S. a quicker landing rate is obtained because a number of aircraft can use it at the same time, correctly spaced for safety.

of purely aeromautical signifi-cance, but great advances were made in high-temperature metallurgy and in the knowledge of airflow phenomena in com-pressors and turbines. When the fruits of this research were made available to industry, the gas turbine emerged on paper as an attractive prime mover which might supplant the steam tur-bine, diesel engine and petrol engine in many important ap-plications.

A factor which must be taken into account when discussing the gas turbine is the bewildering number of sizes and forms in which this engine can be built to meet virtually any power re-quirement. Small gas turbines of between 30 and 250 horse-power are compact, simple, light in weight, rather heavy on fuel, and of relatively short life. Large gas turbines in the power bracket from 10,000 to 30,000 kilowatts are frequently bulky, heavy, complex, highly efficient and designed for a life of at least 100,000 hours.

Between these extremes are numerous medium-output sets of light and heavyweight type, varying in size and complexity according to the thermal efficiency achieved. The buyer will find that the price of simplicity is generally a higher rate of fuel consumption.

Experience built up during the past decade allows a realistic

assessment to be made of the gas turbine's immediate prospects. Already the medium-output gas turbine has become established for various industrial tasks where its simplicity, light weight, compactness, quick starting, lack of vibration and freedom from cooling water are useful ad-vantages, and a high-grade fuel is available at an economic price. Such an application is the pump-ing of natural gas through long-distance pipelines, as is done on a major scale in North America. One British gas turbine maker is supplying engines to the Italian natural-gas industry and there are hopes that Pakistan will later become a customer for these products.

In all cases where transport-able power is needed, the gas turbine is making rapid head-way against its competitors. Generating sets capable of being carried on road vehicles, in rail wagons or aircraft, have been supplied to both civil and military buyers. A lucrative market is opening up for very small hand-started gas turbines driving generators or water pumps, or supplying compressed air. The relatively high fuel consumption of these simple units is of little significance, as they are not normally called upon to operate for extended periods.

The use of gas turbines in power stations is chiefly confined to areas where a suitable fuel is obtainable at low cost and al-ternative prime movers have local disadvantages. At present

the burning of solid fuels in gas turbines is purely experimental and the cheaper grades of oil, such as bunker fuels, often give rise to ash troubles in the turbine blading. While progress is being made in solving these problems, schemes are in hand to reduce fuel costs by utilising the waste heat in the turbine exhaust gases. Good modern gas tur-bines have thermal efficiencies between 17 and 27 per cent; with exhaust heat recovery, their overall heat utilisation can exceed 75 per cent. By com-parison, a diesel engine gives without waste heat recovery about 35 per cent thermal efficiency and steam turbines are in the 25 to 35 per cent range.

Among the maritime nations, Britain was the first to recognise the great contribution that the gas turbine can make to marine engineering, both in the main propulsion and auxiliary roles. As a result of British pioneering, there is no longer any doubt that the gas turbine will find an important place in the marine picture.

Merchant ships will be engined with high-efficiency gas turbines of conservative design, burning boiler oils and operating for thousands of hours between overhauls. Naval vessels, on the other hand, will be equipped

with compact and powerful "spray" turbines capable of developing full power within minutes of a cold start.

The confidence now felt in British sea-going gas turbines is illustrated by the recent an-nouncement that the Shell tanker Auris is to be re-engined with a single 3,500-shaft horse-power gas turbine in place of the three diesel engines and one gas turbine which power her at present. This vessel already has the distinction of being the world's first merchant ship to include a gas turbine and made history some years ago by crossing the Atlantic on gas tur-bine power alone. Now she is to become the first ship in the mercantile marine to rely solely on gas turbines for her power requirements.

As to the future, it is worth remembering that the gas tur-bine is still in the early stages of its development life. The in-troduction of improved com-ponents and such technical advances as cooled turbine blades will markedly reduce fuel consumption and hence strengthen the gas turbine's competitive position.

Another significant point is that the gas turbine can be married to a nuclear reactor and used to generate relatively inexpensive power on sites far from any water supply; the im-portance of this to countries con-taining vast arid areas can scarcely be exaggerated, for it opens up the possibility of sup-plying large populations in parts of the world formerly thought to be almost uninhabitable.

Playthings For The Modern Child

New Toys That Will Be Shown At The 1956 British Industries Fair

By Catherine Paul

IN this atomic age, when the space-man has become the popular hero of so many children, it is not surprising that a working model of a Space Radio Station will be one of the most diverting exhibits at the 1956 British Industries Fair at Earls Court, London, from February 22 to March 2. (Next year, the B.I.F. will be in three parts, the first at Earls Court, and the second and third at Olympia, London, and Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from April 23 to May 4).

The Space Radio Station is, of course, made to work. The firm which produces it knows that the modern child is finicky about this sort of thing. But whether it will be as welcome to parents as undoubtedly it will be to their offspring is another matter, for, in addition to a switchboard which operates a revolving searchlight beam, it has a key and a buzzer for sending and receiving messages, an automatic de-coder and a logbook. To com-plete parental confusion, the equipment includes two walkie-talkie sets which operate up to half a mile (804.872 metres).

This ingenious toy is typical of the exhibits which 200 manufacturers will be showing at the B.I.F. in a Toy Fair which will be complete in it-

self. The production of child-ron's playthings in Britain is worth £280,000,000 a year—ten times more than in the days before World War II—and quality and originality keep the United Kingdom high on the list of the world's toy manufacturing countries.

Looking round at some of the products which will be on view at the B.I.F. and which manufacturers say are best sellers, you get some idea of the paradoxical catholicity of children's tastes. For equally as popular as the space-man's equipment are toy soldiers.

These are not just metal figures, but accurate reproductions of soldiers representing practically every regiment in the world, both in traditional and modern uniforms, and all so meticulously copied that not even the fussiest regimental Sergeant-Major could find any fault.

The firm best known for its miniature armies is one which started 100 years ago and is still famous for their German compositions by introducing soldiers made of hollow-cast metal. The lead in world markets thus passed to Britain, which has held it ever since.

Toy Soldiers

"Attention to detail is of the utmost importance," one of the officials of this firm told me. "We have a special re-search department, and fre-quently consult experts at the War Office and various foreign embassies to ensure that our models are perfect."

Manufacturers seem to think that the wide popularity of television and various visual aids in schools account for the modern child's passion for verisimilitude. In any case, few designers take any risks. A member of the firm, which makes the soldiers, for in-stance, told me that their experts spend days at the Zoo to get exactly the right scale and colouring for their Zoo animal series.

Presumably the manufacturers also have good relations with a farmer, for in their popular farm sets, which have been in-crescent again for the 1956 Fair, not even the best-informed child could find any inaccuracies. Every conceivable modern farm implement is included, correct in detail and to scale, and workable. Then there is the baller for the child who is fascinated by this art; you can buy a whole corps de ballet as perfectly dressed as that which is the pride of London's Sadler's Wells and with each tiny figure perfectly poised.

Next in line for popularity, come jig-saw puzzles. The jig-saw is still a best-seller and a family favourite, in spite of television, and places as widely separated as South Africa, Australia and Singapore can never have enough.

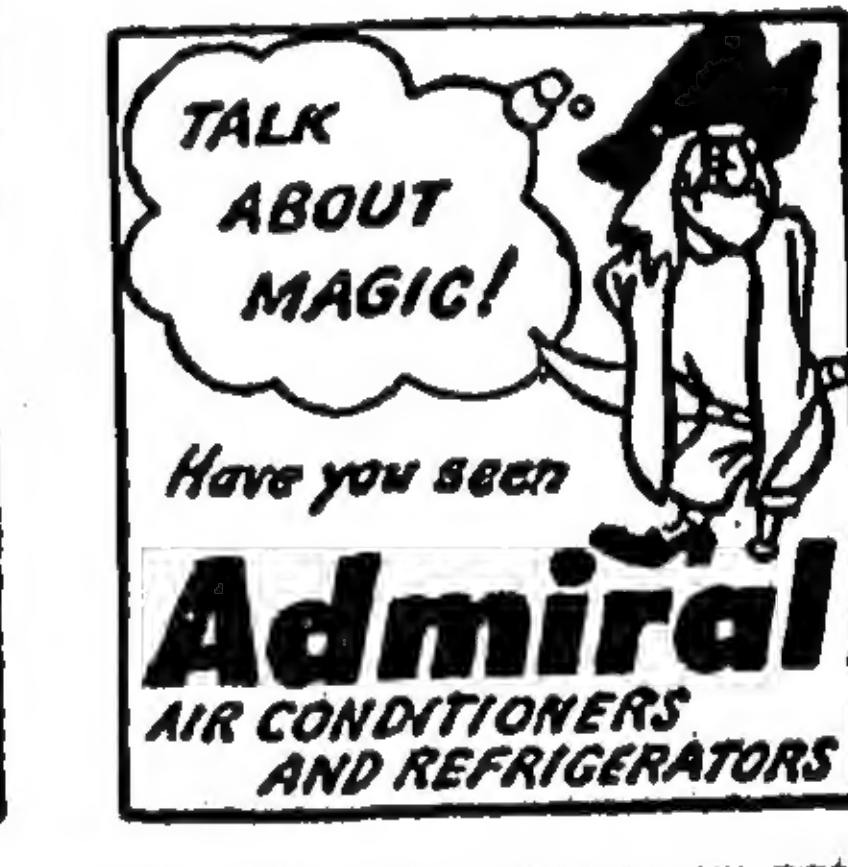
Some of these puzzles have an instructional as well as an enter-tainment value, like the box of four garden puzzles with a key for identifying each flower made by a firm which specialises in jig-saws. Those for the very young are made in bright colours and with specially large pieces, so that small hands can cope with them, and there are jig-saws which a child can paint himself, with numbered colours and easy instructions.

For The Young Cook

No woman can begin too early to practise her cooking, and the manufacturers responsible for the Space Station also produce some first-class miniature cook-ing equipment for the miniature cook. With this she can make real cakes and prepare a whole dinner for a family of dolls. Painting is another recreation guaranteed to keep the family quiet, and in February this firm will show a completely new type of three-dimensional paint-ing outfit moulded in rigid plastic. One of these is a model village—accurate in every detail, it is needless to say. With the paints supplied, the child can indulge his creative imagination and colour his village to pro-duce any effect he wants. When he is tired of this he takes the model clean and starts again.

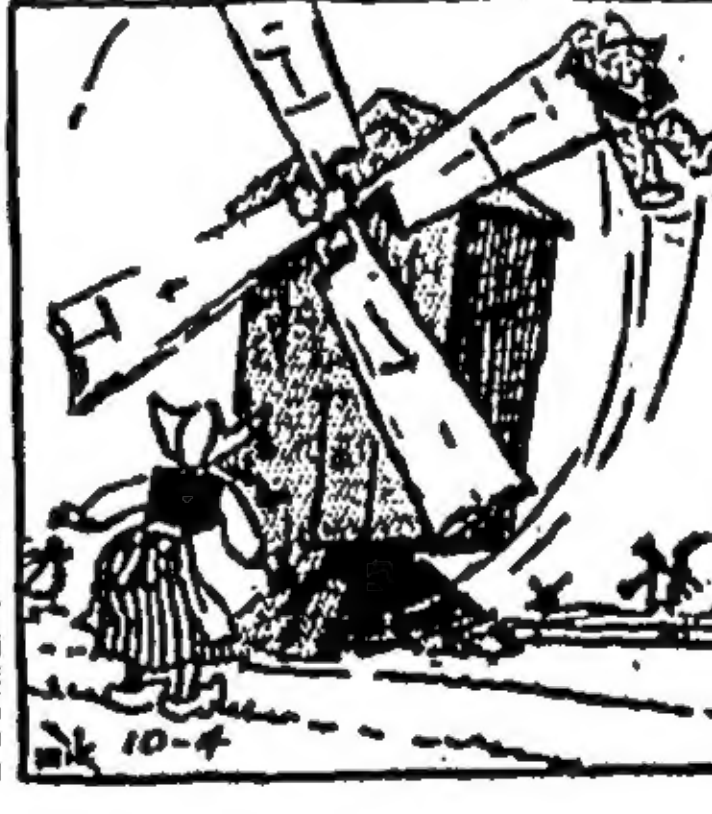
Beach playthings, too, get more elaborate every year. Friendly-looking whales and ducks, in the form of rubber rings, are to be slipped over a child's body for support. They make their bow at the B.I.F. But they will have strong com-petition in the light, inflatable swim fins which come from the same factory. These have been tried out by the swimming in-spection at a large London pool, and reports are that they are a great success.

MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



By Lee Falk and Phil Davis

FERD'NAND



By Milk

NANCY



TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

Talk Of Further Expansion

Int'l Sugar Council Faces Collapse

By Laurence Meredith

London, Dec. 4. Faced with the imminent collapse of the International Sugar Agreement, the International Sugar Council at its meeting in London last week decided to ask the United Nations to call a world conference for next year to draw up a new agreement to meet the present realities of the world sugar trade.

A threat by the Philippines to walk out of the agreement unless it was revised and Formosa announced withdrawal are understood to have been the deciding factors which convinced the 23-nation Council that a new agreement was urgently necessary.

The most pressing problem which faced the Council at this session was the tremendous increase of production not only by numbers but also by non-member countries which threw sugar's statistical position as envisaged in the present agreement completely out of balance.

Position Acute

Cuba, as the world's leading producer, has expressed her dissatisfaction with the agreement since it was first drawn up three years ago. But the position has now become acute with the revival of sugar production in the Asian countries which have been members of the International Agreement. The agreement was drawn up at a time when the sugar industries were still small and by their struggle to survive in the early post-war years.

Dissatisfaction with the "unreal" quota caused Indonesia to stay out of the present agreement, resulted in Formosa's announcement last week that she was withdrawing, and produced the Philippines' threat to withdraw which was made this week at the Council meeting that ended last Thursday.

Since the new agreement came into effect, the Chairman has always been a representative of the consuming countries—first Baron Kromacker of Belgium and then Laurence Meyers of the U.S.—United Press.

New York Stocks Reverse Recent Tendency

By Elmer Walzer

New York, Dec. 4. The stock market last week reversed a recent tendency. This time the market was better than the averages.

The averages fell back moderately—industrials by 0.16; rails by 2.33, and 65 stocks by 0.53. The utilities managed to rise 0.56 point.

While some of the leaders retreated on profit-taking, new buying came into issues that recently had been behind the market.

Some issues showed indications that tax selling had run its course and these also joined the rise.

Steels Best

Chrysler fell 2 1/2 and General Motors nearly 2 points on fears of a price cut. Du Pont lost more than 3. Continental Oil was down 5. The mail orders lost more than 4 each. Union Pacific was down 7 1/2. In the railroads, Union Pacific fell 7 1/2 and Brown Shoe 6 1/2. When the Justice Department announced its charges against the steel companies, the market reacted sharply.

Steel performed best in the market. The steel industry's stock index rose more than 3 points. U.S. produced several good gains. Also, American

In US Industry
BACKLOG OF ORDERS MOUNTS
AS THE SHORTAGE OF
CRITICAL MATERIALS GROWS

By JOHN MORKA

New York, Dec. 4.

Despite lots of talk about inflation in the United States, the emphasis was on expansion rather than on curtailment of operations.

Unfilled orders are still mounting, as business optimism shows no signs of dampening. Steel plants are far behind on shipments. So are railway car builders. There are all kinds of shortages in critical materials—copper, nickel, aluminium, cement, glass, platinum, and newsprint. And it doesn't look like the pinch will lift next year, according to new expansion plans being put together by the nation's manufacturers.

According to one survey, expenditures for new plants and equipment in 1956 will be 13 per cent greater than in 1955. Manufacturers are scheduling a 30 per cent increase next year.

Elsewhere, business men are less sure of the future. Some lines are "straining at the seams," according to National City Bank.

More and more business reports have been emphasizing the problems of prosperity—scarce materials, transportation bottlenecks, rising prices and tight money," it noted.

Labour Scarce

Labour—especially for the Christmas season—is becoming scarce.

As the Wall Street Journal quoted one businessman: "They were pretty much at the bottom of the labour barrel. About all we can get is warm bodies."

And so it goes. This confidence appears to have carried over into the stock market also. Prices continued to show selective steadiness, despite recent pressure and uncertainties arising from President Eisenhower's fire.

Prices are now nearer to earlier highs, news of the President's heart attack cashed away some 40 points in the Dow-Jones industrial average. The market comeback is now taken as added proof of the economy's vigour. Credit restraints are considered by many now as good for the long-range health of the economy.

And not a few Wall Street experts now look for a year-end rise in the stock market to above 500 in the Dow-Jones

Industrial average and to more than 170 in the railroad average. At Wednesday's close the industrial average of 30 stocks was 483.20, that of the railroads, 166.95.

These would be bull market highs—a record high for the industrial average and the best since 1929 for the railroads.

A rise late in 1955 would bear out precedent in Wall Street. The market usually experiences a year-end rally when the ceiling is out of the way and the recipients of them elect to reinvest their piled up dividends. Such a rise, it is noted, does not indicate that the whole market will participate. Brokers call attention to recent selectivity which has lifted prices of a few issues sufficiently to make the averages look strong.

Here is what financial circles mention as favouring the market in the last month of the year:

Eight Points

1. Vast amounts of money available for stock market purchases.
2. The tradition of a year-end rally which makes for right psychological attitude toward buying.
3. Anticipated further stock split-ups and higher dividends payments.
4. An atmosphere of record reports on general business. At this time of year the economists and businessmen make predictions of what is to come and estimate the results for the year.

5. Coming of an election year in which it is expected the Administration will try to keep business high and the market in a favourable mood.

6. Prospects for easier money rates in the new year.

7. Prospects for tax reduction in 1956, including hopes that the capital gains tax may be modified from the current 25 per cent rate.

8. A spurt of buying as America spends its money on its biggest Christmas in history.

Standard & Poor's Investment analysts say that restoration of investor confidence, along with favourable corporate trends, is providing the market with support. Recent credit restraints may tend to curb the general bullishness, it added, "but this would not rule out the likelihood of intermittent periods of overall market strength."

Overall Exuberance

Meanwhile, estimates of corporate earnings this year continue to be revised upward. That makes good reading for millions of Americans. It also adds to the overall business exuberance.

This year's earnings of industrial corporations will be the highest on record, notes Standard & Poor. The agency looks for an increase of 32 per cent over 1954. Dividends will also establish a new peak.

The statistical agencies revised their estimates of corporate earnings for 1955 follow: with the 1954 actual given in brackets: Industrials, \$37.90 (\$26.76); rails, \$13.20 (\$9.94); utilities, \$4.70 (\$3.50); chemicals, \$11.50 (\$8.50); food, \$11.50 (\$8.50); textiles, \$11.50 (\$8.50); and other, \$11.50 (\$8.50).

But many investors are also taking into account the outlook for 1956 in assessing their conclusions. Most experts look

for continued high level of activity—possibly somewhat better than 1955.

One source predicted that even though profits may shrink off a bit in 1956, corporations will probably retain less of their earnings next year, passing them out more to shareholders.

Elsewhere

The US News and World Report forecast on 1955-56: "Profits of all corporations together in 1956 will be about 27 per cent above 1954. In 1956 a decline of about 6 per cent seems likely. Dividends in 1955 will be about 8 per cent above 1954. In 1956, a further gain of 5 to 6 per cent is by no means unlikely."

Elsewhere in the economy, some quarters are worrying about where the short-supplies of copper, steel, cement and other materials are going to come from to take care of the expected surge on building and plant construction next year. On the theory that defense output will probably not be cut, one observer, Mr. Pennington-Hall, notes that the "only major source of materials for essential long-term expansion of capacity would seem to be a cut-back for autos, the biggest metal user."

"That cutback could come automatically if customers delay a bit and stop buying cars at their recent all-time record pace. If they don't, some form of official or semi-official priorities for scarce metals may have to be set up to assure essential expansion projects the materials they need."

Cutback Possible

A modest 10 per cent decline in auto sales, the agency said, could release the steel equivalent of close to three million tons of steel for other uses. A 20 per cent decline to the still respectable level of 0.5 million cars per year—would provide more leeway for needed expansion in machinery and equipment, bright cars rebuilding and other public works.

This cutback may already be in the making, according to available statistics. In the first ten days of November, dealers' new car sales slipped to the lowest level since early January, 7 per cent below the monthly earlier pace. This is still 59 per cent over the 1945 pace.

Dealer stocks of new cars—as of November 10—totalled 39 per cent more than the October 10 level and 98 per cent above a year-ago—United Press.

Standard & Poor's Investment analysts say that restoration of investor confidence, along with favourable corporate trends, is providing the market with support. Recent credit restraints may tend to curb the general bullishness, it added, "but this would not rule out the likelihood of intermittent periods of overall market strength."

Refusal To Stop Rubber Imports

Imports

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 4. The British Government has refused to halt imports of American synthetic rubber into Britain, a Malaysian requested. Economic Affairs Minister, Mr. Oscar Spencer, told the Malaysian Federal Legislative Council today.

Rubber representatives on the Council have severely criticized British rubber manufacturers' plans to import 70,000 tons of American synthetic rubber. Mr. H. E. Campbell, Chairman of the Rubber Producers' Council, told the Council that rubber production in Malaya is about 500,000 tons a year and that the country's rubber needs are met by its own production. He said that the country's rubber needs are met by its own production. He said that the country's rubber needs are met by its own production.

Dulles Against Jap Quota Legislation

Washington, Dec. 4. Secretary of State John Foster Dulles said today it would be "most unfortunate" if Congress passes a bill sponsored by more than 60 senators to fix import quotas on Japanese textiles. He said this would strike a "serious blow" at the administration's trade programme.

He expressed this view in a letter to Sen. Margaret Chase Smith who made it public. She protested to Mr. Dulles in a letter dated Nov. 21 against the volume of textile imports from Japan.

Mr. Dulles wrote that he personally has asked Japanese Government officials for restraint on their textile exports to this country. He said Japan is working out such controls.

Not Peril Point

The Secretary said Japanese textile imports have not breached the "peril point" set up under the US reciprocal trade programme and that the textile industry has been reluctant to ask for an "escape clause" investigation under that programme.

The reciprocal trade law provides that when any imports reach a "peril point" that threatens domestic industry, the segment of industry concerned may seek relief by means of higher tariffs or port controls. For these reasons, Mr. Dulles said, the State Department has no reason to agree with the US textile industry's claim it is being injured by Japanese imports.

Furthermore, Mr. Dulles said, cotton cloth imports during the first eight months of 1955, were slightly more than one per cent of domestic production and less than 1/5 of US exports of cotton cloth.

Referring to the quota bill Mrs. Smith mentioned, he said its passage "would be most unfortunate."

Serious Blow

"Such action would strike a serious blow at the Administration's foreign trade programme which the President has worked so hard to establish over the last three years," Mr. Dulles said.

Mr. Dulles also expressed fears that textile import quotas would hurt US efforts to sell in Japan, which he said buys coal, oil and surplus of cotton, wheat and rice from this country. He said Japan is the largest foreign buyer of American raw cotton.

—United Press.

Singapore Rubber Market

Singapore, Dec. 4. The market opened steady but eased on profit-taking and lack of support on Saturday. Preliminary total exports from Malaya for November at 88,075 tons caused sharp reaction upwards with more bullish sentiment in the market. Futures were:

No. 1 rubber per lb. Dec. 13 1/2-13 3/4
No. 2 rubber per lb. Dec. 12 1/2-12 3/4
No. 3 rubber per lb. Dec. 11 1/2-11 3/4
Spot rubber unbleached 12 1/2-12 3/4
Blanket crepe 12 1/2-12 3/4
No. 1 pale crepe 12 1/2-12 3/4

The Bank Of England Statement

London, Dec. 4. The Bank of England statement for the week ended November 30, reads as follows:

Notes in circulation	1,700,000,000
Public deposits	1,300,000,000
Private deposits	2,200,000,000
Government securities	2,700,000,000
Other securities	3,000,000,000
Reserves	1,000,000,000
Receipts	1,000,000,000

The Bank Of France Statement

Paris, Dec. 4. The Bank of France statement for the week ended Nov. 24 reads as follows:

Total gold holdings	201,217,000,000
Reserve in circulation	100,000,000,000
Reserve in deposits	100,000,000,000
Reserve in government securities	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other securities	100,000,000,000
Reserve in foreign currencies	100,000,000,000
Reserve in gold	100,000,000,000
Reserve in silver	100,000,000,000
Reserve in copper	100,000,000,000
Reserve in iron	100,000,000,000
Reserve in steel	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other metals	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other materials	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other goods	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other services	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other income	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other assets	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other liabilities	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other equity	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other capital	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other reserves	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other provisions	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other expenses	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other income	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other assets	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other liabilities	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other equity	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other capital	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other reserves	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other provisions	100,000,000,000
Reserve in other expenses	100,000,000,000

UK-West Germany Trade Talks

Rome, Dec. 4. Trade negotiations between the UK and West Germany for the conclusion of a new trade agreement will start early in 1956, according to reports here. The present agreement expires on December 31. Preliminary discussions will take place here early in December to lay down the basis for the new number of goods which are still affected by trade restrictions. Although 82.4 per cent of West German imports and 84.8 per cent of British imports are liberalised, some hard bargaining is expected on these quotas. It is understood that Germany will press for increased exports of goods to the UK, while British wishes to increase her exports of tea in packages. In addition, West Germany also wishes to discuss her exports of industrial manufactures, including motor vehicles. —China Mail Special.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET REVIEW

By William T. Plunkett

New York, Dec. 4.

Cotton futures finished on higher ground for the fourth time in a row last week as traders became more conscious of political discussions aimed at keeping price support rigidly high next year.

With new crop deliveries leading the way, prices at Friday's close ruled 5 to 43 points—25 cents to 2.15 a bale—higher than the preceding week.

Although frequent reactions punctuated the rise, underlying broad sentiment was buoyed by a pressure for continued 90 per cent of parity supports next year; 2. Proposals for a soil bank plan which would take 25,000,000 acres out of production on surplus crops; 3. Strength of textile prices in face of a broadening demand, with the mill order backlog extended through the second quarter of next year.

Nearly months received support from the light situation in the expiring December delivery, which in turn pointed up the heavy rate of production, impairing under the government loan.

Open Contracts

Only a few delivery notices appeared against the December contract where dealing will expire on Dec. 13. Open contracts in the spot month as the week closed approximated 180,000 bales. The certificated stock totalled 9,405 bales compared with the low of 5,509 bales on Nov. 14.

The spot month edged up to within striking distance of the 34 1/2 cent level, establishing a premium of almost \$5 a bale over the average loan rate, a margin sufficiently attractive to bring cotton into a deliverable position, traders thought.

Anticipating the government's final crop estimate of the season on Dec. 8, two private crop summaries made their appearance this week. They ranged from 15,200,000 to 14,843,000 bales.

Commentators thought the market had discounted a giant-sized crop prospect, and indicated "any increases would mean that just that much more cotton will wind up in the government loan."

The net stock of 1955 crop cotton in government hands totalled 3,371,220 bales, at last count.—United Press.

US RAW COTTON EXPORTS

New York, Dec. 4. Raw cotton exports by destination as reported in bales by the United States Customs Service for the 1955-56 season to Nov. 29 were as follows:

Britain	10,000
France	20,000
Germany	30,000
Italy	40,000
Japan	50,000
Spain	60,000
Sweden	70,000
Switzerland	80,000
Belgium	90,000
Canada	100,000
China	110,000
India	120,000
Indonesia	130,000
Malaya	140,000
Philippines	150,000
Siam	160,000
Thailand	170,000
Turkey	180,000
U.S.S.R.	190,000
Yugoslavia	200,000
Other countries	210,000
Total	2,200,000

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local foreign exchange market, this morning. The following rates were quoted: US dollar per £1, 1.00; Australian dollar per £1, 1.00; Canadian dollar per £1, 1.00; Hong Kong dollar per £1, 1.00; Indian rupee per £1, 1.00; Japanese yen per £1, 1.00; New Zealand dollar per £1, 1.00; Singapore dollar per £1, 1.00; South African rand per £1, 1.00; Swiss franc per £1, 1.00; West German mark per £1, 1.00.

HK Bank Shares Drop £1 On London Market

By C. T. HALLINAN

London, Dec. 4.

Stock markets have had a very good week, if we measure the results by price advances, but not so good if we look at the volume of business done which was moderate.

The market's floating supply of leading industrial shares is very low and this accounts for some of the sharp rises such as the 8-shilling jump in Turner and Newall, the 7-shilling jump in Hudson's Bay and the 4-shilling rises in Rolls-Royce, Stewarts and Lloyds, Hawker Siddeley and others.

But the buying has been widely spread among the "blue chips" and the Financial Times index of industrials closed the week at 193.5 compared with 186.5 some three weeks ago.

Oils were active all week but the buying was generally matched by prompt selling and the prime changes were not very significant, apart from Royal Dutch which fell 1 1/2 despite all the talk that the expensive shares are going to be split shortly into smaller and more popular units. Anglo-Egyptian "B" rose another 2 shillings six pence to 58s. 9d. but it is still a long way below its 1953 peak of 72s. 6d. Gold shares had some good days but ended without much change.

Govt Stocks Steady

British Government stocks earned appreciative comments by their steadiness all week; changes, both up and down, were slight.

There was a lot of buying of Japanese bonds with almost the whole lot moving up to levels just under their previous peaks. Tokyo 5 per cents, both assented and non-assented, jumped 4 1/2. Tokyo Electric, non-assented, jumped 2 1/2, and the assented 2 1/2; gains elsewhere ranged from 2 1/2 down to 1/4 sterling.

German Potash 7 per cents continued under pressure, losing 1/2, while the 8 1/2 per cents lost 1/2. The other hand, Young Loan non-assented jumped 4 1/2 sterling while Dawes was quiet, advancing some 3/4 sterling. Chinese bonds lost ground.

Among bank shares, Hongkong and Shanghai fell 1/2 to 205 1/2 (peak of this year was 210) and the National Bank of Egypt lost 1/4 sterling to 20 1/4.

British bank shares incidentally, are suffering from the "credit squeeze" which is naturally regarded as slaking their earnings; they are all bumping along the bottom but one would never guess it from their dignified bearing.—United Press.

Those Christmas Gifts will look better Personalised

We undertake gold lettering on Wallets Briefcases, Handbags, Camera Cases, Diaries, Shaving Kits, Manicure Sets, Books etc., etc., etc.

Commercial enquiries also invited for gold blocking on small articles of plastic, wood, leather, rexine etc.

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"SNORKEL" PEN
ADMIRAL

Page 10 MONDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1955.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Defaulter

SEEING Hermione, you might place her as a harassed doer of good works, the ideal stallholder whom one bazaar too many has undone.

The hero she wears has a restless habit of working itself into shapes not meant for her. The bit of pink chiffon round her neck seems to develop a truculent knot in the wrong place, and a kind of frozen hysteria.

With everything going against her in that fashion, Hermione does her best to get by. It is an uphill task. By trade she is a charlady. By inclination a drinking sort of woman, and whether she drinks for the pleasure or to drown her sorrows, the sure drink can subdue a matter she keeps to herself.

DISAPPOINTMENT

THE other day Hermione was due to appear at Marylebone court on a charge of having been found drunk at the night before. She failed to appear.

This was something Hermione had never done before. Always in the bleary-early hours of the morning—at about half-past ten—she had surrendered herself to answer whatever charge was laid against her.

This time she failed, and her departure from her customary standards upset her very much. Hermione could think of only one means of alleviating the pain of disappointment in herself. She took a drink or two.

OH, MY DARLING

HERMIONE did her drinking around the Euston Road, within the jurisdiction of the Clerkenwell court. It was there next morning that she pleaded not guilty to having been drunk. A young policeman told of finding her staggering around. "Oh, my darling," said Hermione regretfully, "what lies, what shocking lies and all I was doing was asking you to take me in, because I felt so bad about not going to Marylebone."

She turned to the magistrate, Mr. E. G. Rubery, and said: "I had a hot pie, a nice hot pie, and a cup of tea, at a coffee stall, and I asked a boy to find me a policeman so I could give myself up for not going to Marylebone. The boy said there were no police, so I went off and found this one and another one, standing in a doorway."

JUST A COUPLE

"DID you arrest her because she wanted to be arrested?" the magistrate asked the policeman in the witness-box.

"No, sir," he said, "I arrested her because she was drunk."

"They didn't want to take me, sir," Hermione pressed.

"How much had you drunk?" Mr. Rubery asked Hermione.

"Not very much, darling," she answered. "Just a couple of brown ales. If I'm really drunk, I fall over. But I didn't."

"You're not forgetting any drinks?"

"No, but I had an empty stomach," Hermione said. Then, as if to herself, she added: "I was worried about not going to Marylebone, wasn't I, and I've never done any harm to anyone in my life, have I?"

BEST GUV'NOR EVER

"WELL, I expect that with your worry and your empty stomach, the two brown ales went to your head," said the magistrate. "I think you were drunk last night. You must pay 10s for that, and 10s for the other case."

"My guv'nor'll pay the fines," Hermione said. "He pays all my fines. Best guv'nor I ever had."

"Well, you pay these yourself," said Mr. Rubery. "I'll give you 14 days to pay. Don't let that kind governor do it."

"Can't stop him, sir, he's such a kind friend," Hermione said, and she went away, out of the coldly calculating courtroom, into the neighbouring world where all was drink and kindness.

Suspected Outlaws Rounded Up

Algiers, Dec. 4. French security forces in Algeria captured 110 suspected Algerian outlaws over the weekend, police reported.

They reported only minor terrorist activity in the last 24 hours.

Three rebels were killed, one wounded.

OUR AUSTRALIAN NEWSLETTER

A Scheme That Has Become A Mighty Achievement

FROM H. KING WOOD

Sydney, Nov. 29.

Earlier this month we welcomed our millionth post-war migrant—fittingly enough a newly married fair-haired lass now setting up her first home.

This migration scheme which we launched in the closing stages of the war bears a little thinking about.

Firstly, it is the only thing that we know of which meets with the approval of all political parties, both Labour and Liberals fostering the policy to the utmost.

The amazing thing about the programme is that in a little less than 10 years we have brought into this country a million strangers, some half of them from foreign lands who knew nothing of British ways, customs or even language.

Somehow we have put a roof over all their heads, we have fed them, taught them, provided them with work, and not only have we kept them in jobs, but the Commonwealth Employment Service still has on its books jobs for another 200,000.

GOOD RECORD

A country that is still relatively undeveloped, thousands of miles from the population centres of the world, has managed to achieve the greatest movement of mankind in history, and it is safe to say that none has suffered in the process and not one mouth has been left unfed.

Which seems a pretty good record, one way and the other.

And now we're going flat out after more. The Immigration Department has chartered the 13,000-ton liner *Fairfax* to avoid a threatened hold-up in the flow of British migrants to Australia.

The *Fairfax* will leave Britain next week carrying 1470 migrants—and so the steady flow goes on from all countries and all nationalities.

This is one job which we seem to have done extremely well.

MILD CAMPAIGN

It is less than a fortnight to polling day in a very lukewarm Federal election and we cannot remember a campaign that has caused so few arguments in hotels and clubs.

The leaders and the various candidates are, of course, hard at it but only the Ministers and a few MPs are drawing the masses of customers.

The Prime Minister is still solidly following a policy of no promises—look what we've done, taking time off now and then to give a good needling to Doc Evatt.

The Doc himself thunders nightly, standing before the Australian flag and put forward as a grand fighter. The Doc has a crack at anything that comes along, moving smoothly from snubbing a noisy interjector to rapping sharply the knuckles of two Roman Catholic bishops whose recent statements on Communism the Doc took as a crack against himself.

DANGEROUS PURSUIT

He can do what he likes about noisy interjectors—they're just background noises, but he's tinkering with danger when he starts bawling out bishops.

"We'd only like to make one forecast about this election at this stage, and that is, it will spell curtains for the Labour rebels which term themselves the Anti-Communist Labour Party and the chief plank of whose platform is 'We Hate Evatt'."

The Doc has always been quite able to scratch back in that direction, but if he also pursued it with the knowledge that come December 10, and as sure as apples, those characters would no longer belong to Australia's most exclusive club.

The State Government must be thanking the lucky star that caused it to postpone the NSW election from December 10 to some time next year—possibly April.

With half of Sydney scrambling to work during the one-man bus dispute and the other half not certain that it is going to get there, anyway, State Ministers would have been justified in cleaning up their offices ready for a move.

On the other hand, of course, it is quite likely that the present position would never have been allowed to arise if elections were scheduled for Saturday week. As it is, the Government has shown more firm handling of this dispute than it has of many others and

Red Delegation

Lahore, Dec. 4. A delegation of women from Communist China arrived here today for an eight-day tour of West Pakistan.

The delegation is headed by Li Teh-chien, Minister of Public Health, United Front.

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SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"These civil defence meetings are great—I used to have to bowl to get out for an evening!"

Student Charged With Bigamy

A 23-year-old student, John Him Mon, residing at 503 Lockhart Road appeared on trial on a charge of bigamy before Judge A. D. Scholes in the Victoria District Court this morning.

The charge alleged that on July 16, 1955, in this Colony, the accused married Li Sun-chee during the life of his wife, Chiu Yuet-chung.

A second charge of perjury against the accused was adjourned at 2.30 p.m. on December 9 for a new date to be fixed. An application for the two charges to be tried separately was made by Mr. D. E. Greenfield, Crown Counsel, who said that he was unable to call Li Sun-chee, an essential witness to the perjury charge, until he had satisfied the Court that she was not accused's wife.

Mr. F.H.B. Wong of Messrs C.Y. Kwan and Company is appearing for the accused.

Mr. Greenfield said that accused was a native of Tai Shan country in Kwangtung province and it was the case for the Crown that at the relevant time of his first marriage accused was domiciled in China, being his first domicile of origin. Crown Counsel submitted that accused never lost his domicile of origin.

It was in this condition that the accused married, by Chinese custom, Chiu Yuet-chung, sometime in 1947, said Mr. Greenfield. This custom involved the use of the bride arriving in a red chair, the formal worshipping of the family tablets of ancestors, of the accused and a ceremonial reception.

Mr. Greenfield said that after the Court had heard the evidence of Chiu Yuet-chung and of some of accused's relatives who were present at the marriage ceremony—and the Crown was calling an expert on Chinese law to support its case—it would have heard that this amounted to a marriage according to Chinese law and custom.

WENT TO CANADA

In 1950 accused came to Hongkong with his wife and lived in the house of a friend who would be called as a witness in the case. Later the same year accused's wife returned to China and lived with her father-in-law. Shortly afterwards the accused went to Canada where he remained for several years.

Mr. Greenfield said that accused was back to Hongkong in 1955 and went through a formal marriage with another person. His wife heard some report of it and returned to the Colony.

Crown Counsel said that it appeared that on July 16, 1955, accused went through a formal marriage with Li Sun-chee. Before going through this ceremony the accused made a declaration on oath, as required by the Ordinance, that he was a bachelor. Accused was married according to the laws of this Colony, Mr. Greenfield said.

WIFE'S EVIDENCE

Chiu Yuet-chung said she was born in Tai Shan and was married to accused on May 15, 1947. She was then 19 years of age.

Describing the marriage ceremony, witness said that she left the house of her mother and went to a red Chinese ceremonial sedan, she was taken in a palanquin chair accompanied by a

Perjury Trial: 4 Witnesses Give Evidence

The trial of a former Social Welfare Office employee, Lam Hoi-cheung, 36, charged with perjury, continued before Judge Reynolds at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Lam, who was on bail of \$5,000, is defended by Mr. Y. H. Chan, of Messrs Lau, Chan and Ko. Mr. W. S. Collier and Mr. Desmond Mayne, Crown Counsel, is prosecuting.

The accused, a former assistant relieving officer, faces eight counts of perjury.

It is alleged in the first that on November 30, 1954, Lam, as a witness in the trial of Cheung Kam-wah, Chow Cheung-yiu, Au Shu-sang, Ng Hau, So Ping-kwong and Mary Daisy Wong (alias Wong Mang-tung), knowingly and falsely swore that he did not know Mary Daisy Wong (sixth accused), the third count, that he had not met sixth accused at the house of one Koo Ying-ming in January 1953; the fourth, that he did not know a person named Koo Ying-ming of Leighton Hill Road; the fifth, that he had never gone to Mary Daisy Wong's flat at 57 Ruton Building, Duddell Street; the sixth, that he had never been in the company of sixth accused; the seventh, that he had not played mahjong in company with her in a bungalow occupied by Koo in Deep Water Bay shortly before Chinese New Year in 1953; the eighth, that two visiting cards on which he had written certain words, in fact, were those of Miss Wong, Duddell Street, third floor.

Witness went on to say that after Lam had given evidence that he had a conversation in which Lam was alleged to have told him that he (Lam) had testified to not knowing Mary Daisy Wong "because he did not like to involve the Department's name."

This conversation was reported by witness to his senior officer, a Mr. Alexander.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chan, witness said that in his opinion Lam knew Mary Daisy Wong.

Witness stated that the accused had been working under his supervision for many years, and that he had found Lam's work satisfactory.

Mr. Chan: Did you find him to be above corruption in the discharge of his duties?—I have nothing to prove that he was dishonest.

CARDS EXPOSURE

Mr. Chan: On one occasion he (accused) was instrumental in exposing unauthorised dealings in white cards?—Yes.

Mr. Chan: During his talk with you the accused told you that he did not know Mary Daisy Wong?—Yes, he said that.

The next witness was Jenny Chiu, of 311 Jaffa Road, third floor. She testified to knowing a Chinese lady, the wife of a person named Koo Ying-ming, and said that she used to visit their home in the time of the White Baiting. She met a man called Mr. Lam (identified in Court as the accused) several times. She never met anyone in Koo's house called Miss Wong.

Hearing is continuing.

Radio Hongkong

8 P.M.

Time Signal and programme summary: 8.05, Stock Market Report; 8.10, "For the Children" presented by the Children's Bureau; 8.15, Australian Magazine; 8.20, "Box 207" Sport Gillet at the organ; 8.25, "The News" (London Relay); 8.30, "The News" (London Relay); 8.35, "The News" (London Relay); 8.40, "The News" (London Relay); 8.45, "The News" (London Relay); 8.50, "The News" (London Relay); 8.55, "The News" (London Relay); 9.00, "The News" (London Relay); 9.05, "The News" (London Relay); 9.10, "The News" (London Relay); 9.15, "The News" (London Relay); 9.20, "The News" (London Relay); 9.25, "The News" (London Relay); 9.30, "The News" (London Relay); 9.35, "The News" (London Relay); 9.40, "The News" (London Relay); 9.45, "The News" (London Relay); 9.50, "The News" (London Relay); 9.55, "The News" (London Relay); 10.00, "The News" (London Relay); 10.05, "The News" (London Relay); 10.10, "The News" (London Relay); 10.15, "The News" (London Relay); 10.20, "The News" (London Relay); 10.25, "The News" (London Relay); 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